The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4594. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Paris at this Port.

THE IMPENDING EUROPEAN WAR

Complete Failure of the Conference Negotiations.

Austria Seeking to Impose Impossible Conditions.

The Last Hope of the Preservation of Peace Abandoned.

Hostilities Probably Commenced Already.

Probable Military Movements on the Part of Austria and Prussia.

Depressing Effect of the War News on the Markets.

ANOTHER HEAVY FAILURE IN LONDON.

United States Five-Twenties, 64 a 64 1-2—Consols, 87 7-8 a 86.

The Inman steamer *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th of June, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Peace Conference had been abandoned, Austria having made reservations which rendered it useless for the representatives of the Great Powers to meet. France and England had therefore notified the other Powers that the Conference would not be held. It was the general feeling that the last hope of peace had vanished.

The *Queen* left Liverpool simultaneously with the *City of Paris* for New-York.

The *Pennsylvania* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 3d, and the *Tarifa* on the evening of the 4th inst.

The *Moravian* arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 5th.

The *City of New-York* was off Liverpool when the *City of Paris* left, and had in tow the steamer *City of Limerick*, from New-York for Liverpool, with her machinery disabled.

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

First Announcement of the Failure.

From the Paris Moniteur, June 4.

The reply of Austria on the subject of a Conference contains certain reservations which must be examined before the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries.

The negotiations to which these reservations will give rise, will necessarily retard for a few days the proposed meeting of the Conference.

The Official Announcement in the British Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th inst., Sen. PEEL said:

I wish to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether it is true that the proposed Congress has been given up?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I am sorry to state that I cannot give an answer substantially in the affirmative to the question of the right honorable and gallant gentleman. The first communication made to the British Government was a telegraphic message received last night from France, *stating that in the opinion of the French Government the Conference was at an end*, in consequence of the answer from Austria impugning conditions that were regarded as impracticable. We are now in possession of the Austrian dispatch upon the subject, and the substance of it is this: She required a definite assurance that all the Powers which were to take part in the projected Conference should be ready to renounce the pursuit of any special or particular interest to the detriment of the general tranquillity; and the Austrian Government went on further to explain that sentiment by saying that in order that the work of peace which the Cabinets had in view might be in a condition to be accomplished, it appeared to them indispensable that it should be agreed beforehand to exclude from the deliberations of the Conference anything that would tend to give to any of the States to which were then invited to the meeting any territorial augmentation or increase of power. The requirement of such an engagement beforehand was regarded by the Government of France as *equivalent to the refusal of a conference, and as rendering it impossible; and the Government of England are agreed in their view of the case with the Government of France.* All prospect of the meeting of a Conference *must, therefore, I fear, be regarded as at an end.*

The Announcement to Austria and Prussia.

A Berlin dispatch of June 5 says:

"The French Government has informed the Prussian Cabinet that, in consequence of the reservations made by Austria, the project for holding a Conference must be abandoned, and the settlement of the existing difficulties left to the three Powers at variance."

A Paris dispatch of the same date says:

"The French Government has sent a note to Vienna in reference to the reply given by Austria to the invitation for a Conference. The French Government regrets that this reply must be considered as a refusal to take part in the Conference, and, therefore, as frustrating the efforts for the preservation of peace."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

A French Expression of Regret.

From the Constitutionnel, (Semi-Official), June 5.

We know already the impression produced in London and St. Petersburg by the Austrian reply to the invitation to a Conference. It was immediately asked, not without reason—what advantage could be expected from a Conference if Austria persisted in her present determination? According to the reservations made by that Power two questions would disappear from the programme. We deeply regret the attitude assumed by the Vienna Cabinet. Without doubt each Power regards its interest from its own point of view; *but it appears to us that Europe had a right to expect other determinations from a great Conservative Power.*

The Action of Austria—Her Military Position.

From the London Times, June 5.

It is with the deepest regret we announce that the hopes of settling by a Conference the disputes which now agitate Europe *must be abandoned.* The French Government has telegraphed to our own that, in consequence of the persistence of Austria in imposing conditions which would make the discussions illusory, the Conference will not be held. *It would, indeed, be a mockery to call together the representatives of the great Powers on terms which would necessarily involve their immediate separation.* We fear, then, that matters stand as they stood three weeks since, and that it now rests with the armed Powers to compose their disputes by negotiation between themselves, or to resort to the final arbitrament of war. We can only hope that the counsel will prevail, but everything must now be done by the Powers themselves, for the functions of the neutral States are at an end.

This decision of the Austrian Emperor will be termed by his admirers firmness, by his enemies perversity. We have no desire to judge harshly a Sovereign who has certainly received much provocation, but it is to be regretted that Austria should, for the second time, within seven years, seem to be the cause of a European war. The error of her policy will be proved by the temper in which her foes will receive the news that she has strangled the Conference. Wherever there is one who wishes her ill, whether it be in the conclaves of Prussian politicians, in the public places of the Italian cities, or in the households of her disaffected provinces, there will be joy when it is told that mediation is at an end, and that on Austria the blame is made to rest. If the Emperor had *retained an agent of Count BISMARCK as his adviser, he could not more effectually have served the policy of his opponents.* Now that the Conference is a thrum of the past, there will be many ready to declare that if it had been held it would have worked wonders. It will be described as a potent instrument of reconciliation, which would certainly have settled all the differences of the Continent, and placed the nations in new harmony, had it not been for the obstinacy of one incorrigible dynasty. Such will, no doubt, be the chorus of Prussian, Italian and Frenchman, and it is impossible to deny that they will have some ground for their invectives. The very small chance which the Conference gave of maintaining peace made it all the less necessary for Austria to abstain from attending it. If she wishes for a war which shall punish her treacherous German adversary, it could not have been prevented. It could hardly have been delayed, by letting the Plenipotentiaries meet and find out for themselves the impossibility of a settlement. We have never attached much importance to the Conference, save so far as it gave the public opinion of Europe the opportunity of pronouncing officially on the matters in dispute, but to appear to reject, and, as it were, to fear this harmless discussion diminishes the moral weight of any Power. . . .

If Austria had accepted the Conference, she would have retained her position as a State standing on the defensive in support of strict rights, and assailed for refusing to yield what no statesman in Europe could call upon her to yield. She might have waited till her adversaries or her advisers refuted each other by contradictory propositions, and have retired at length to fight or make peace with her reputation for temperance and justice reasserted.

It is likely now to be far otherwise. People will say that Austria cannot resist the temptation her immense levies present to her. She has three-fourths of a million of men in the field. She is, or thinks herself, a full match for all her present adversaries. Her population nearly equals theirs, and she has the Middle States of Germany, with an army of 150,000 men, favorable to her, and likely to move in her favor if the war lasts. In Italy the Austrian army, intrenched in one of the strongest positions in Europe, may allow the enemy to exhaust his strength against the Quadrilateral. In the north Field-Marshal BENEDEK, the ablest soldier of the Empire, is at the head of an army which may strike a sudden and crushing blow. From the frontier of Bohemia he looks northward and eastward over the plains of the Prussian kingdom, and sees no invincible obstacle to the capture of Berlin or the reconquest of Silesia. Whatever may be in store for the Austrians, they are at this moment convinced that the outbreak of war will give them victory and revenge, and deliver the Empire forever from the designs of its enemies. It is a thoroughly warlike spirit which has dictated their answer to the neutral Powers, and which may now set any moment because the first blow to be struck. There is, therefore, nothing further to be done or said. Those who choose war must be left to win or lose by war. But, if there be still prudence at Vienna, the Emperor will abstain from offensive operations on both frontiers of his dominions. The anger of the Court and army burns fiercest against Prussia, or rather against the Prussian Government, for such is the character of the war among large numbers of the Prussian people that they may be looked upon as more on the side of FRANCIS JOSEPH than of King WILLIAM. It is too probable that Austria will seek to strike a heavy blow at once, conscious that no one is likely to interfere in defence of her northern adversary. But with such a blow all hopes of peace vanish, and Prussia, with all her legions, is brought into the field.

There is an additional reason why the Austrians should keep on the defensive in Italy. It is not only, as far as we can judge, better strategy, but there are political reasons for it. An offensive campaign could hardly fail to invite the interference of the French. NAPOLEON could not see with indifference the Austrians again in possession of Milan. Although the French army has little desire for another war with Austria, and although, if it must fight, it would rather find another foe, yet the reconquest of any part of Italy would assuredly bring it again into the field.

Fading Hopes of Peace—Rumors of Important Military Movements.

From the London Times, June 6.

Daily, almost hourly, the chances of peace fade away. It is now known in every part of Europe that the neutral Powers *have relinquished in despair the exertions they have made during the last month*, and that the peace of Europe is now committed to the moderation of Italy, the conciliatory spirit of Austria, and the fairness of the Prussian Government. Mr. GLADSTONE has announced to the House of Commons that the Government has received the Austrian dispatch in answer to the invitation of the Conference, and that the substance of it is that she required beforehand an assurance from all the Powers which were to take part in it that they would be ready to renounce the pursuit of any special or particular interest to the detriment of the general tranquillity. This was further explained to mean that it was indispensable they should be agreed beforehand to exclude from the deliberations of the Conference anything that would tend to give to any one of the States invited and attending at that meeting any territorial augmentation or increase of power. It is also announced that the English and Russian Governments agreed with that of France that this amounted to a refusal of the Conference in consequence of which decision it will not be held.

Following upon this important political act come rumors of military movements. The convocation of the Holstein States by Gen. GABLENZ is looked upon by Prussia as an act of direct provocation. The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says that the Austrian declaration to the Federal Diet is little calculated to strengthen the peaceful hopes which the plan of a Conference had raised. The convocation of the States, as a political measure, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a glaring violation of treaties, an attack upon the sovereign rights of Prussia, which Prussia would feel absolutely compelled to resist should an attempt be made to enforce it. A commentary on the above declaration is the order of the Prussian Government to reenter Holstein, on the ground that the Convention of Gastein is at an end. The General is not ordered to attack the Austrians, *but only to assert the right of a joint occupation, by placing his troops in stations where there are none belonging to the other occupying Power.* Yet Austria is so well aware that this armed inactivity cannot long endure that orders have been issued to be in readiness for a retreat. In Holstein, of course, a *speedy and not unimportant victory awaits the Prussians.* They can, as soon as the first blow is struck, make themselves masters of the territory which is the cause of war, and carry out at once their policy of annexation. Should the sword be drawn, it is from the Elbe Duchies that we shall probably hear of the first serious events of the war. But the contest in this quarter cannot compare in importance with that which is impending on the frontier of the two Monarchies. At any moment the Austrians may burst into Silesia. This province is said to be more Prussian than Berlin. The war policy of the Minister is supported at Breslau, for its inhabitants are excited to the highest degree against the enemy who threatens them. A hundred years of annexation to the Northern Government have eradicated all affection for the Imperial house. They are for war with Austria, and for national aggrandizement by the seizure of the Duchies. They will possibly have ample opportunity of showing their loyalty and their courage. It is not unlikely that the first great move of Austria will be an attempt to possess herself of this province. It would almost seem to be the prize of the conqueror in the coming campaign, and it can hardly be doubted that the temptation to strike a blow in this quarter has had much to do with Austria's rejection of the conference. The Emperor has been probably led to look for compensation in the province that was wrested from his house in the last century. This is to counterbalance Holstein—to make up for Venetia, if Venetia should be lost. Here Prussia must defend herself, for there is no one to help her. Even if she had a Western ally, he could not penetrate into the heart of Europe. The only aid must come from Russia, and the Czar is now quite indisposed to take up arms on the side of the Northern Power. If Prussia seizes Holstein, it is, therefore, not unlikely that Austria will at once cross the frontier. The Emperor is naturally desirous to show his strength, and to gain reputation at the outset by a decided success. Whether BENEDEK will advance through Saxony on Berlin, or content himself with a provincial campaign for the conquest of Silesia itself, the first few days of the war must determine. But in either case all the resources of the Prussian monarchy must be called forth in order to enable it to make head against its late ally.

The Prussian people, however, appear to be as much against the war as ever. We yesterday published the address of the Berlin Central Conservative Election Committee, which is the programme of the party for the coming elections. A short time since, it will be remembered, the Government dissolved the Legislature, which had so much opposed them, believing that in the excitement caused by impending war the people would rally round the Throne, even though Count BISMARCK stood beside it. According to the most trustworthy accounts, these expectations have not been realized. *From every part of the country, except Silesia, there are protests against the war.* The great mercantile and manufacturing towns especially have denounced the Ministerial policy, which they look upon as unnatural toward brother Germans, and dangerous to the monarchy and the common country. In addition to this political opposition there is another, perhaps stronger, which rises from the hardships inflicted on all classes by the conscription. A militia will fight willingly to rescue the country from actual danger, but it will always be opposed to political and Kingmade wars. The Prussians have of late years made great advances in industry and material wealth; the young men who swell the ranks of the army have been better employed, and discontent has in some districts almost taken the form of resistance. This disposition of his subjects has had so great an effect on the mind of the King that even the word "abdication" has been sometimes whispered. *But it must not be concluded that because this has been the temper of the people they will patiently submit to Austria.* All experience proves that the first blows in a strife between nations rouse a war spirit which soon overcomes the previous discontent or indifference. The presence of Hungarians and Croats on Prussian soil will probably change the whole face of the national politics, and do more for the Conservative party than all their electioneering tactics. The people have sympathized with the Austrian policy, *but they do not the less hate and dread the Austrian armies.* The King of Prussia is now about to set out for headquarters, and it may be that in a few days he will have under his command an enthusiastic as well as a brave and efficient army.

In the meantime the belligerent Powers are beginning to feel some of the worst evils of war before the sword is drawn. An imperial rescript has been published, imposing a loan of twelve millions of florins on Venetia. The unhappy inhabitants of the Province are ordered to contribute their share to meet "the extraordinary financial wants of the State." "In order that the loan may be more easily raised, the communes are authorized to dispose of or to pledge their movable and real properties, to raise loans, and to add surtaxes upon direct charges without further authority." This is only a sample of what is going on everywhere. It is possible to doubt that this will be a brilliant war, or a successful war, or a bloody war, but it is most certain to be beyond all precedent a costly war. If the wealth of nations has increased, the expense of armaments has increased in a still greater ratio, and the belligerent States must purchase military glory at the cost of financial ruin.

The Responsibility of War Charged upon Austria.

From the London Daily News, June

The failure of the project of a Conference, which was announced on Monday, is now officially confirmed. The French Government has been compelled to signify to the Powers in arms its opinion that the reservations with which the Austrian Government accepted the invitation to the Conference are fatal to its hopes of success, and in this opinion Her Majesty's Ministers concur. It is creditable to the French Government to have thus promptly recognized the actual state of the case, instead of prolonging the appearance of mediation for secondary objects. *Such a course invests French policy with a character of reality and good faith.* From a European point of view it matters little how the plan of a Conference has been defeated, if the pacific disposition upon which the neutral Powers reckoned does not exist. *But it is unfortunate for Austria that the responsibility of having been the actual cause of the failure should fall upon its head.* It cannot be said that the Austrian Government created the danger to Europe which the Conference was devised to avert. During the Danish war, and in the negotiations which followed, it certainly lent itself too much to the designs of Prussia, and lowered the authority of the German Diet to a degree which it must now regret; but whoever else may complain of this, Prussia cannot. It is the grasping policy of that rapacious Power which has brought on the German difficulty; while in Italy the Austrian Government has remained wisely on the defensive. Having acted so prudently hitherto, avoiding all causes of just offence, it is the more to be regretted that it should now give its enemies an advantage, and permit them to accuse it of destroying the only chance of preserving the peace of Europe.

Prussia to Make the Declaration of War.

From the London Daily News, June 6.

Appearances indicate that the declaration of war, or the manifesto equivalent to it, will proceed from Prussia. The King's Government has issued a circular note to the neutral Powers, charging the Government of Austria with a flagrant breach of treaties by referring the Holstein succession to the Diet, and a similar accusation has been formally made in the official *State Gazette.* The object of both publications appears to be to establish a casus belli. The Austrian Government repels the imputation in another circular, and declares that it will observe the Gastein Convention until a regular and final settlement of the affairs of the Duchies is made by the Diet of the Confederation. *These seem to be the last words of Powers about to appeal to the sword.* In fact, the King of Prussia has reviewed his body guards and sent them to the frontier, and is preparing to leave for headquarters. The vote which the Saxon Chamber of Deputies came to yesterday, approving of the armaments and granting a large military credit to the Government, shows that war is believed to be imminent. In thus supporting the Crown, the Chamber took care to respect the Government to keep German interests mainly in view, and to promote the convocation of a German Parliament, on the basis of the law passed by the German Parliament of 1849. This recurrence to the hopes and projects of a revolutionary period, and the assent of the Saxon Government to the proposal, are remarkable, and in connection with the gratuitous condemnation simultaneously published in a Prussian semi-official journal of the policy pursued by Prussia toward the French revolution of 1789. It shows that the war will not be exempt from influences wider than those of cabinets and councils of Generals, and we may soon come to hear more of the popular forces to which it gives scope, than of the causes in which it has originated.

Austrian Temerity—A Grand Political Mistake.

From the London Star, June 6.

The Congress project has fallen to pieces. Austria has dashed it in from both sides. Just now we are all likely to have our attention directed chiefly to the manner in which she has disposed of the question between herself and Italy, but it will be seen that she has taken a scarcely less decisive course with regard to Prussia. Animated by hope or impelled by despair, she has rejected all overtures of peace on either side, and flung her defiance in the teeth of both her enemies. She disposed of the proposed Congress by announcing that she could take no part in it unless it was stipulated in the first instance that none of the Powers engaged should obtain or even seek a territorial aggrandizement as its result. In plain words, she refused to listen to any argument or entertain any proposal which would seek to give Venetia to Italy. This being said, there was of course an end to the Congress. Nothing remained to confer about. Prussia as well as Italy only cared to enter a Congress in the hope of obtaining peacefully certain advantages which will otherwise have to be sought by war. That Prussia's claim is entirely immoral and unjust, while Italy's may certainly sustain itself on grounds of morality and justice, does not in the least affect the political aspect of the situation. The Congress was to be convened in order to see whether certain transfers of territory could not be arranged. If the question of a transfer of territory is not to be raised, there is nothing left for Congress to propose or to discuss. Briefly stated, therefore, the condition of things is that Austria has rejected the peaceful overtures of England and France, and taken upon herself to use the diplomatic form of words commonly applied to such a proceeding, the full responsibility of the consequences.

* * *

Austria's latest move seems to be singularly impolitic. She appears to be bent upon repeating her grand mistake of 1859—that of being the first to make war. She allows Count VON BISMARCK on the one hand and Gen. LA MARMORA on the other, to throw on her all the odium, and all the hazard responsibility of having rendered peace impossible. One of the strange peculiarities of the present state of affairs is, that one is compelled to give his sympathy to Austria as against Prussia and to Italy as against Austria. Austria is quite right in withdrawing from the Gastein swindle; quite right in convening the Holstein States, but the very course which she herself initiates in regard to Holstein is the condemnation of her obstinate clinging to a shameful bargain and her fierce repudiation of popular right in regard to Venetia. Looking at her conduct as a matter of mere policy, we cannot help thinking that she is acting with utter indiscretion in becoming the arbiter as to the terms on which she should part with Venetia, and to effect an arrangement with Prussia in respect to the Elbe Duchies. The same persons will doubtless land Prussia for the readiness with which she evinced her willingness to send an Envoy to the proposed Conference. Now, we freely confess that, in our opinion, the *blame for the war can be justly attributed to Austria.* All experience proves that the first blows in a strife between nations rouse a war spirit which soon overcomes the previous discontent or indifference. The presence of Hungarians and Croats on Prussian soil will probably change the whole face of the national politics, and do more for the Conservative party than all their electioneering tactics. The people have sympathized with the Austrian policy, *but they do not the less hate and dread the Austrian armies.* The King of Prussia is now about to set out for headquarters, and it may be that in a few days he will have under his command an enthusiastic as well as a brave and efficient army.

A Defence of Austrian Policy—The Responsibility of War Pretty Evenly Divided Between the German Powers.

From the London Morning Post, June 6.

When, two years and a half ago, the Emperor of the French proposed a general European Congress, the British Government replied to the invitation with a dispatch which succinctly and conclusively demonstrated that a number of Plenipotentiaries with coordinate powers could never affect any arrangement by which a loss of however trifling a character could be imposed upon any one of the States represented in the Council. It would seem, however, that Her Majesty's Ministers succeeded in persuading everybody but themselves. For when, a few months later, Prussia and Austria threatened to dismember Denmark, it was at the instance of the Court of St. James that a Conference met in London to ascertain whether Denmark would give up, without further opposition, everything which the aggressive Powers demanded of her. The German Powers, as might have been expected, refused to bate one whit of their demands, and the Danish Envoy, as a matter of course, refused to accede to them. Now again a Conference would have met but for, what we have before hinted, the *breakup of Austria*, and after much loss of time would have separated without securing the object for which it assembled. *From such another fiasco we think it a matter for congratulation that Europe has been spared.*

We doubt not that the majority of persons will forthwith cry out against Austria as the wanton disturber of the general peace by refusing to send a Plenipotentiary to discuss the questions on which she should part with Venetia, and to effect an arrangement with Prussia in respect to the Elbe Duchies. The same persons will doubtless land Prussia for the readiness with which she evinced her willingness to send an Envoy to the proposed Conference. Now, we freely confess that, in our opinion, the *blame for the war can be justly attributed to Austria.* All experience proves that the first blows in a strife between nations rouse a war spirit which soon overcomes the previous discontent or indifference. The presence of Hungarians and Croats on Prussian soil will probably change the whole face of the national politics, and do more for the Conservative party than all their electioneering tactics. The people have sympathized with the Austrian policy, *but they do not the less hate and dread the Austrian armies.* The King of Prussia is now about to set out for headquarters, and it may be that in a few days he will have under his command an enthusiastic as well as a brave and efficient army.

In the meantime the belligerent Powers are beginning to feel some of the worst evils of war before the sword is drawn. An imperial rescript has been published, imposing a loan of twelve millions of florins on Venetia. The unhappy inhabitants of the Province are ordered to contribute their share to meet "the extraordinary financial wants of the State." "In order that the loan may be more easily raised, the communes are authorized to dispose of or to pledge their movable and real properties, to raise loans, and to add surtaxes upon direct charges without further authority." This is only a sample of

Austria has a right to refuse the purchase of an infinitesimal chance of peace at a price which would be ruinous to herself. Time is no object to England or France, and the meeting of a Conference which would fail in its purpose would inflict on those countries no loss whatever. But with Austria it is different. *She is even now bleeding from every pore.* She may very naturally object to die of exhaustion *in order that peacemakers may try the experiment of teaching moderation to Prussia, and patience and forbearance to Italy.*

Now, however, that the scheme of a Conference is definitely abandoned, we may inquire without reserve what were the probabilities of its labors proving successful if it had met. The programme would have included Venetia, the Elbe Duchies and Silesia, besides doubtless some other "questions" which the assembled Plenipotentiaries would have seized the opportunity of bringing on the *tapis*. But to take Venetia first, what possible hope could any one reasonably entertain that Austria would cede that kingdom to Italy? It is obvious Italy could give her no equivalent in exchange, and it is not easy to understand why either Russia or Prussia should be asked to make the requisite compensation. Austria knew that it was impossible for the assembled Plenipotentiaries to carve out of Europe a slice of territory which she would have been willing to accept in exchange for Venetia, and therefore did well in taking time by the forelock, and requiring that the question of Venetia should not be discussed. But the settlement of the Elbe Duchies presented difficulties no less insuperable. Prussia has made no secret of her desire to acquire those Duchies, and the object is equally notorious for which their acquisition is desired. Prussia seeks to become a great maritime Power, and she also desires to absorb all the rest of Germany. Austria knows her designs, and has determined, though even at the cost of a bloody war, to thwart them. With her it is not a struggle for supremacy, nor even for equality, but for existence. What, then, let us ask, would have been the price which the Plenipotentiaries would have asked Austria to accept as the purchase of the concession without which it was idle to suppose that her rival would be satisfied. *The abandonment of the Conference has saved Europe from suspense, and the intervening States from a more serious disappointment than that which has now befallen them.*

POSITION OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Germanic Diet—Declarations of the Austrian and Prussian Representatives.

At the meeting of the Federal Diet on the 1st inst., the representatives of the two great German Powers made formal representations of the views of their respective Governments. The Austrian representative said:

"Austria is able to look back with a calm conscience upon her persevering efforts to arrive at an understanding with Prussia upon the question of the Duchies. The Emperor has gone as far in concessions as the dignity of Austria and the German Federal rights would permit him to go. Prussia has put forward demands not to be justified, and has manifested a continually-increasing disposition to enforce her demands without consideration, and even by force. Thus, after the conclusion of the peace of Vienna, she threatened to compel the Federal troops to evacuate Holstein; and thus, in dealing with Austria, she has not scrupled to make use of the means at her disposal, and to support her in that she has relied upon the assistance of foreign adversaries of the Austrian monarchy. Even at the time when the Treaty of Gastein was concluded, this tendency made itself manifest. It showed itself again when Austria was unwilling to govern Holstein in such a manner as should suit the exigencies of an annexation policy. Threatened on two sides, Austria has placed herself in a state of defence. It is unnecessary in this place to refer to any military measures adopted with regard to Italy. But Austria is ready to withdraw her army from the positions taken against Prussia as soon as she shall cease to have reason to apprehend attacks upon her own territories, or upon those of her Federal allies, and when guarantees shall be given to assure her against a recurrence of the danger of war. It is the interest of Germany, and not of Austria alone, that right and the faith of treaties should prevail in Germany rather than mere force. It is their interest also that Prussia, although an European Power, should show respect for peace and the Federal resolutions; and finally, that the Schleswig-Holstein question should receive its solution not simply according to exclusive pretensions, but in accordance with the rights of the Diet and of the Duchies themselves. Referring to the declarations of the 24th of August, 1865, (by which Austria and Prussia undertook to communicate with each other on the subject of the result of their deliberations,) the representative of Austria declares that the efforts made to coöperate with Prussia, in order to bring about a solution of the question of the Duchies in accordance with Federal law, have been fruitless, and that consequently the Imperial Government must leave the subject henceforth to the resolutions of the Diet, to which Austria will conform: The Governor-General of Holstein is already authorized to convoke the Estates of Holstein, in order that they may declare the wishes and legal convictions of the country as an element proper to be considered in the decision which has to be made."

The Prussian representative said:

"The Government of the King has declared on different occasions that the mobilization of his military forces had been solely caused by the prior armaments of Austria and Saxony. The prospect of her frontiers and her capital menaced, and the explanations exchanged with the Federal States, could not but convince Prussia that she must rely for her defence upon her own forces. She has already made known the conditions upon which she is willing to return to a peace footing. The measures which she has adopted solely for her own protection may cease as soon as the armaments hitherto in progress on her frontiers shall have been completed. The continually-increasing armaments of Austria, and the declarations of the Saxon Government on April 29, have compelled it to extend its own preparations. The defensive character of these preparations has been to that extent changed. The royal Government declares itself now quite disposed to return to a peace footing, if the Diet can induce the Governments of Austria and Saxony to withdraw their armaments, which are a menace to the cause of peace, and if it will give the Prussian Government guarantees against the recurrence of such attacks upon the federal amity. If the Diet be not in a condition to do so, and if the members of the Confederation are opposed to reforms which might prevent the reappearance of such dangers, the royal Government must conclude that the Diet in its present form is not equal to its task, and that it does not accomplish its chief object, and from that time it will take that legal conviction as the basis of its ulterior decisions. With respect to the declaration which Austria has just made, the Prussian Government makes earnest and formal reservation against the statement of the Austro-Prussian negotiations, not only as to facts, but also as to the hypotheses which are based upon the facts. The Prussian Government has up to the present time adhered to its original view of the Schleswig-Holstein question, and it has only sought to obtain the realization of the legitimate demands and interests of Prussia within the limits of the rights which it has acquired by treaties. It has never sought to procure by force the realization of its projects, and it emphatically repeats that the cause of the present complications is to be found not in the Schleswig-Holstein question, but solely in the armaments so unjustifiable, but so menacing, which Austria and Saxony have directed upon the Prussian frontiers."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Prussian Preparations.

From the North German Gazette.

Austria had a start of six weeks in making her military preparations. For a certain time Prussia looked on the military preparations of Austria and Saxony with a calmness that began at last to disquiet the population. Since then, forty military trains per day have been conveying troops from the distant provinces to the menaced territory, and there is now in that territory a force sufficient to protect it from all attack.

From the Kölnische Zeitung.

The mobilization of the army is completed. In a few days the organization of the army of operations will also be completed, when we shall have 452½ battalions of infantry, 321 squadrons of cavalry, 1,086 field pieces, 72 companies of fortress artillery, 9 battalions of pioneers, &c., all ready for action. This is the largest army that Prussia ever set on foot.

The Eastern Wing of the Austrian Army.

A communication from Austrian Silesia in the *National Gazette* says:

Trains loaded with men and ammunition arrive at Olmütz and Josephstadt. The eastern wing of the main Austrian Army is posted in Silesia and Eastern Gallicia. It connects Crocow with Olmütz, and protects the Northern Railway. The entire line extends from Crocow to Jaworznick, an extensive radius behind which all the towns and villages are full of soldiers. The middle of this extensive line is at Teschen, where Archduke JOSEPH, who is a General of Division, has been for nearly three weeks. There are at Prerow and Olmütz enough wagons to convey 24,000 men from Olmütz to Oderberg in twenty-four hours, so that an army of 60,000 or 70,000 men could march upon Kosel. All the troops scheloned on the railway could likewise be easily transported to Oderberg. It is probable therefore that the first encounter will take place near Rathbor, unless the Prussians be the first to attack.

According to the *Austrian Military Gazette*, the Austrian army amounts to fully 800,000 men. The army of operations will consist of 600,000, of whom 350,000 will oppose the Prussians and 250,000 the Italians.

Austrian Preparations in Italy.

The Austrian preparations in Italy are thus described by the Florence correspondent of M. DE GIRARDIN'S paper, *La Liberté:*

"The precautions taken by Austria commence at the Selvio; that pass is the highest carriage-road in Europe, (2,870 metres.) It is the line of junction for those from the Swiss and Italian frontiers and other roads. It is one of the rare communications, practicable for carriages, between the Italian Tyrol, the German Tyrol, and the province of Como, (Lombardy.) The Italian free corps occupied the pass in 1848, and intercepted all the communications. The Austrians remember that circumstance well, and even at this extreme point of their frontiers they have not gone to sleep in false security, for they have already prepared for action. They have, indeed, taken all measures of precaution from this extreme point of the Selvio, as far as the delta of the Po and Adige. Nor have they neglected Rovigo and the mouths of those two rivers any more than the other passages of the Alps and of the Tyrolese mountains. The two extremities of their line are, like the centre, well secured and well defended. But the whole interest of the campaign which is about to open does not lie in the question whether this or that point of the Austrian frontier can be forced in front. The Italians being evidently obliged to assume the offensive, have a contemporaneous example, which will guide their Generals as to the plan of the campaign, and will also guide the Austrians in their own system of defence. The campaign of Gen. GRANT, in turning the defences of Richmond, and bringing about the fall of the Confederate Capital, which had victoriously resisted the efforts of three or four Federal armies, offers itself in the way of instruction both to the Italian and the Austrian Generals. In order to capture Richmond, Gen. GRANT either took or caused to be taken all its defences in the rear; he either destroyed or occupied all its lines of communication. The possible tactics of the Italians are, therefore, well known to the Austrians, who, while accumulating the most energetic means of defence in their front, do not neglect their rear. They feel the point of Marshal CIALDINI'S sword before Rovigo, and Admiral PERSANO'S guns at Venice before the forts of the Lido. Thus, if they think of the Tyrol, if they perfect the fortifications of Peschiera, Verona, Mantua and Legnano, they are guarding themselves in a formidable manner both at Rovigo and Venice.

Military Law in Austria.

An Imperial decree had been issued suspending for the present, on account of the dangers menacing the southern parts of the Empire, the laws for the protection of personal liberty and inviolability of Venetia, the Istrian seaboard, Gorzand Gradisca, Southern Tyrol and Dalmatia. An order had also been issued empowering the General commanding the Army of the North to suspend, in case of necessity, the above laws in all fortified places under his command, including their environs, and also in some other districts. He is furthermore empowered to establish military courts for the trial of civilians for certain offences hitherto punishable by the ordinary penal code, and in certain contingencies to proclaim martial law.

The Bavarian and Baden Armies.

A dispatch from Munich announces that the Bavarian Government has ordered a further increase of its army by 18,610 men, to be completed by the 2d of July. The *Mont eur du Soir* announces that a Bavarian corps has been concentrated under the walls of Landau—a few leagues distance from the French frontier of Mourthe and Moselle.

The *Allemtan* reports that the government of the Grand Duchy of Baden has ordered the whole of its contingent to be placed on a war footing.

The Swiss Army.

It appears from a report of the Military Department of Switzerland, just published, that the Swiss army now amounts to 199,054 men, composed as follows: 2,920 engineer corps, 17,563 artillery corp, 4,314 cavalry, 14,170 carbineers, and 159,296 infantry.

Movements of French Troops.

Several regiments of French troops have started to garrison the frontier of the Alps. Some regiments from Algeria, which for several months have been stationed in the south of France, in particular two regiments of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, have been dispatched by rapid marches to the northern frontier. One of these regiments has started from Carcassonne for Maubeuge.

The Pending Campaign in Italy.

Signor PETRUCHELLI DELLA GATTINA, the special war correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, writing from Lodi on the 27th of May, gives some interesting particulars of the military movements of the Italian forces:

"The Italian army is continuing its movement of preparation; that movement is incessant; every day a column arrives, and another starts. The men step out freely, and have a dignified bearing, a straightforward self-reliant look. The army at present appears to be forming in echelons along the banks of the Chiese. Cialdini, with the Fourth Corps, rests on Bologna, facing that part of Venetia which is east of the Quadrilateral; Della Rocca, with the Third Corps, extends half way between Bologna and Piacenza, where headquarters are established. The Second Corps, under Gen. CUCCHIARI, is scattered round Cremona, which is its headquarters; and the First Corps, under Gen. DURANDO, extends from Lodi to Brescia. Brescia is held by Gen. CUCALE'S division, brigades of which also occupy Salo, Sonato, Montechiaro, and Bergamo. The divisions of PIANELLI (Neapolitan) and SIRTORI (Garibaldian) are stationed at Crema, Soresina, Orsinova, and Soncino. In addition, there is a division at Pizzighettone, Casale, Pusterlengo, and Codogno, and detachments at Sant-Angelo and Borghetto, to keep up communications between Lodi and Pizzighettone. It would be rash—indeed, ridiculous—to build up any conjectures as to what this position may portend, as a few hours may suffice entirely to modify it, to concentrate the forces, which now look as though they were scattered over a large chessboard, or disperse what is now concentrated. However, one thing we may be sure of, viz.: that the First Corps will come in for its share of hard knocks. DURANDO is not the man to betray the trust which his countrymen place in him. He is by birth a Piedmontese, born at Mondovi; he entered the Guards as a cadet in 1822; he obtained his Lieutenancy in the course of time, being an advanced Liberal in politics, was dismissed the service after 1830. He fought against Don MIGUEL in Portugal, and then served in Spain with the Christinos against the Carlists; in 1845 he was amnestied and returned home, covered with wounds and decorations, and the rank of Colonel. In 1847 CARLO ALBERTO sent him to Rome on a secret mission. PIO NONO wished to organize an army, and gave DURANDO the command of the corps which was dispatched to Venetia, where with its chief it greatly distinguished itself by its gallant defence of Vicenza; he obtained from RADETZKY a capitulation, and marched out with the honors of war, his men retaining their arms. On passing before the Marshal, RADETZKY rose from his horse up, shook hands with him, and said, "Bravo, General, receive my compliments." In the Crimea DURANDO commanded the First Division, and at the battle of Solferino the staunchness with which he held the position of Madonna della Scoperta prevented the Austrians turning the left flank of the French and cutting the armies in two. Personally DURANDO is a stout, square-built man, between 55 and 60, as brown as a berry, and with a Napoleonic chin; keen dark eyes, a loud voice, and quiet, easy manners,

The Italian Army.

The Italian journals are full of official orders respecting the formation of a squadron of guides, two battalions of riflemen, and twenty new battalions of volunteers. It is announced that the number of volunteers who have presented themselves for enrollment amounts to 95,000. Two hundred and fifty volunteers arrived from Egypt, and presented themselves for enrollment at the depots of Como and Varese. Typhus is said to have broken out in the Italian army at the frontiers, and troops are being forwarded every day to the Army of the Po and Peschiera. The headquarters of the army is swarming with soldiers. A train containing 100,000 bullets for the Corps of Cialdini has been forwarded, and orders have been given for an immediate supply of 500,000 pairs of boots.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in Parliament.

The debate on the Reform Bill was resumed in the House of Commons on the 4th inst., when a great number of speakers took part in the discussion. Earl GROSVENOR declared his intention to support the Government, and said it had never been his desire to pass a vote of censure upon them. He hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, because if successful it would both defeat the bill and turn out the Government. After a long debate Mr. GLADSTONE in a calm speech declared that the bill had been deliberately prepared, that the intentions of the Government were sincere and earnest on the question, that a grave responsibility would rest with those who defeated the desire to pass the measure, and that in uniting the two bills Government had acted in a spirit of conciliation and compromise. Capt. HAYTER'S amendment

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE LITTLE KNIGHT,

A Lay of Domestic Chivalry.

From Once a Week.

I know fair maids of old
Had knights of prowess bold,
And warriors watched rose-gardens,* and gave their lives for love,
I have heard of Criemhild's knights,
And their hundred-and-one fights,
But I prize my little champion all other knights above!

They watched the roses o'er,
But my champion has done more,
For he's made the roses grow in a strip of barren ground,
And around my shaded room
Steals a sweetness of perfume,
Richer, rarer, than fair Criemhild in all her garden found.

There were grand hearts in old days,
And I know they won the praise
Of sweet maidens bending downwards to watch the tourney's end,
And I feel my heart-strings stir
At the "sans reproche, sans peur,"
Yet name the olden Bayards, thinking of my modern friend.

Were you tried by cross or care,
Those old champions said a prayer
At the next saint's shrine they came to, before they journeyed on;
But now, early hour and late,
There are prayers at Heaven's gate,
And I know the simple spirit from which those prayers have gone!

I have read the warriors went
To the Holy Land, content,
If their true loves bade "God speed them, and God defend the right;"
But my little warrior sped
To the search for one, who,—dead,—
Remains my own sole true-love, as alive my sole delight.

And the olden champions spake,
"Oh, be faithful for my sake!"
But my champion asked no promise, and hoped for no reward;
He knew my love was claimed,
By one I never named,
And he went forth to search for him, that my joy might be restored.

Shall I give him aught? you say;
Yes, perchance, a kiss some day,
When the death-hour makes it holy, and safe for him and me;
Until then we are mere friends,
Yet to compass all my ends
Is the vision of my stripling, my flower of chivalry.

He is but a boy, you know,
And boys' hearts are fashioned so
That they'll never break for love-smart, as mine is breaking now,
So amid my sharpest grief
Comes a spring of glad relief
When I look upon my knight with the innocent bold brow!

Oh, God, bless my little knight!
God defend him in the fight!
God give him better love than mine is, to glad his heart some day;
I have heard of warriors bold,
But I'd give the men of old
For the little modern hero I've chosen for my lay!

* See the ballad of the "Rosengarten," and the story of "Dietrich of Berne."

THE QUEEN OF DIAMONDS; HOW SHE WAS WON AND LOST.

From the London Society.

We were inconveniently situated, Phil and I: In a situation indeed that would have rendered more susceptible individuals in a state of mind quite unfit to enjoy the Christmas festivities so closely approaching.

Phil had been, I must say, awfully extravagant; and much as I sympathized with him, I could not blame the "Gov'nor" for sending him a check for £50, with the information that he might right himself as he could, for that he (the "Gov'nor") was sick of paying his bills and setting him going again, and was firmly resolved to wash his hands of the whole "affair."

The "affair," who happened to be seated beside my fire, with a glass of brandy and water near him, and a meerschaum in his mouth, folded up the check carefully and slipped it in his waistcoat pocket, and then tearing up the paternal letter, quietly relighted his meerschaum with it.

"It's shabby of the gov'nor, I must say," he said, with a patience that, compared with my indignant disappointment, was Job-like and beautiful. "But it's no use making a row about it, so there we are where we were before."

"It won't even pay your tailor's bill," I muttered; thinking selfishly to myself, "much less leave you a pound to lend me."

"Of course it won't; the gov'nor didn't intend it should. It's a Christmas box," Phil answered seriously, smoking away like a Turk.

I pointed to a little basket that lay beside my writing table. "I don't know how full your's is," I said solemnly, "but mine won't hold any more. I've about a dozen by each post from those confounded tradesmen, graduating in insolence."

"So have I, for that matter," interrupted Phil. "But I never read them. I never could stand being blackguarded, and that's what dunning's been allowed to reach in a country that prides itself on its freedom and its constitution. Why," continued Phil, warming with his subject, and gesticulating in a manner that lent additional grandeur to his sentiments, "don't we pride ourselves on the sacredness of the domestic hearth? Is not every man's house his castle? And yet, through the medium of this liberal, this enlightened government, the post is allowed to invade its sanctity, and pour on the pure white breakfast cloth a heap of insults, sufficient to make the blood boil within one, and spoil one's digestion for the day!"

"There should be some law," added Phil, more quietly, and sinking back meditatively in his chair, "to prevent this intrusion on a man's privacy—some fine or even heavy punishment should be inflicted for transmitting, by such means, insults dishonoring equally to the British tradesman and British gentleman. Blackguarding's forbidden in the streets, why should it be permitted in our homes?"

"Never mind the whys and the wherefores," I answered, rather crossly, "the thing is, and there's an end of it. The question is, Phil, what are we to do? Do you know I'm deucedly hard up?"

My friend did not answer for at least twelve whiffs; then he said in his calmest manner—

"You're not of a reflective disposition unfortunately, Jack, or else I should recommend you to light your pipe and leave it to Fate to suggest some idea. With me the case is different. Provide me with a weed and a glass of grog, and if you were to perch me at the top of Mont Blanc, or plunge me in the depths of a coal mine, reflection would claim me as her own."

"I think then, my dear Phil," I replied, with the shadow of a sneer, "it is time you set your reflective powers to work. Fifty pounds won't do you much service, if I am rightly informed as to the extent of your liabilities."

"I am perfectly aware of that, and yet you see I am calm as a marble Jupiter. Such is the force of my self-reliance."

"Come Phil, what's up!" I exclaimed in a coaxing tone, for I knew enough of my friend's affairs to value his self-reliance at its proper worth.

Phil raised his glass to his lips, and for a moment there was silence. Then laying it down, he said energetically, "Jack, I am disgusted with my kind! I feel almost Byronic."

"So do I," I grimly responded.

"There are times," continued Phil, again falling into those gesticulations which he had acquired at the best private theatricals, "when I feel that I could almost—" I thought he was going to say "commit suicide," and as I was contemplating entering the Church, I thought it an excellent opportunity to begin preaching; but he only added, after another communication with the glass beside him, "*Marry!*"

"Good heavens!" I said fervently. "At your age, Philip! Why you must be mad; besides Blanche has not got anything, and she's awfully extravagant, I warn you, and with not an idea of sewing even a button on a fellow's shirt. You'd better go back to the coal mine, or ascend Mont Blanc, and think again."

"Your glass must have been stiffish, Jack, you're uncommonly witty. However, (not for the first time either,) you're hitting a little beside the mark. I did not mean marry Blanche, poor dear! Much as I adore her, I am perfectly aware that 'nothing a year and find yourself' would neither suit her nor me."

"Then what do you mean? I hate guessing riddles—speak out." I fear I did not speak with my usual amiability, but circumstances were trying and so was Phil, particularly when he had on the "marble Jupiter" mood.

Instead of his answering, my friend took from his pocket a small note written on delicate pink paper, and scented with the delightful odor that had once been sweeter than the rose to my senses, as pervading every article that had the felicity of belonging to Gertrude Thornly, Phil's youngest sister.

This he threw at me in a manner that, had he not been my dearest friend, (and Gerty's brother,) I should have quarreled with him for on the spot.

Smoothing it out, for the wretch had crumpled it up in a way that he certainly would not have done Blanche's embossed notes, I cast my eyes over the dashing caligraphy, and after some difficulty, for I must say Gerty wrote with the same dash she did everything, I made out the following:

THORNLY HALL, December.

MY DEAREST PHIL:

What have you been doing, you silly, extravagant boy, to put papa so horribly out of sorts? He has not spoken a civil word to any one since he got your letter; and when I asked him how you were, and what news you gave, he spirted out some very naughty words, which made the Rev. Mr. Blink, who was dining with us, use his handkerchief vigorously. Now, my dear Phil, you really should not do whatever you have been doing, and I hope you won't again. I and Blanche were talking it over last night when we were undressing, (Blanche came over to stay a day or two, yesterday,) and she thinks it may be that you have been spending too much, which, of course, one is apt to do when things are so dear, and dressmakers so exorbitant in their prices; and papa should not expect one to buy everything and give to charity sermons too. And Blanche says her papa is as bad, and she only wishes for your sake and her own she was a Queen of Diamonds. By-the-by, that reminds me, the Queen of Diamonds, Miss Rowney, is coming to stay with us at Christmas; and so is Capt. Johnson, and Clara, and all the Holmeses; so I hope you will manage to get away, too, as you do make theatricals go off so well. And now good-bye.

Your affectionate sister,

GERTRUDE THORNLY.

P. S.—Don't do it any more, for papa is *so* cross.

I was so interested in the perusal of that note—taking me back as it did in the presence of that being, who, to my mind, was the sweetest woman I had ever met—so engrossed with the pleasant fancy, that I again heard her gay laugh and happy fresh voice, almost, indeed, felt the flutter of her ribbons, as during those few days of the preceding September—that I continued gazing at the writing, and forgot that my friend was waiting my comments on it.

"Well!" at length he said.

I started.

"Well!" he repeated; "do you understand now my meaning?"

"I must confess that I do not."

Philip's lip curled contemptuously, but he was too lazy to be more violently abusive.

"I suppose you can understand that Blanche Grey is not a Queen of Diamonds, however much her devotion to me, dear angel, may make her wish it."

I did not understand that perfectly, knowing that Miss Grey was the daughter of one of the greatest spendthrifts going, who never had a penny to pay cash for anything; but what all this nonsense about queens and diamonds meant I was still as much in the dark as ever, and I said so frankly.

Phil still looked contemptuous, but he condescended to be more lucid.

"Gerty writes abominably," he said, puffing out his cigar smoke in that imperial manner that Jupiter would probably have rolled out his, had the blessing of tobacco been known on high Olympus; "but she's a sensible girl for all that, and with an eye to business, which she most certainly inherits from the paternal side. She means kindly to hint to me that if I am in difficulties I could not do better than to make up to Diana Rowney. She goes rather roundabout, and brings in Blanche in a way I do not quite like; but she means well, I dare say."

Now, knowing as I did that Gerty Thornly was the frankest, simplest, heartiest girl in the world, and the bosom friend of Blanche Grey, I felt this translation of her letter to fit into the suggestion of his own mercenary thoughts, malicious in the extreme, and I girded myself up (figuratively, of course, for it was after dinner) for a combat in her defence.

But Phil raised himself immediately, and energetically for him. "Don't, for heaven's sake, don't! I know all you are going to say, and I am in a mood in which it would drive me to distraction. No; let us be sensible, Jack, and talk things over without any romantic sentimentalism."

"That's what I have been wishing you to do for the last hour," I answered crossly.

Phil waved his pipe in that calm, oratorical manner which I knew prefaced a rather lengthy speech: so I lay back, and made myself comfortable.

"Jack," said Phil, in the way he would have said "Mr. Speaker," in addressing the House of Commons. "Jack, we are in difficulties; I may say, difficulties of an intricacy which even passes our powers of solution. Those difficulties, however, all centre in the one point, want of money; and the question is how to supply this want."

"Come, Phil," you're getting prosy," I remarked.

"It's a prosy subject. I am not a Gladstone, and finance is a subject I abhor. Why not, therefore, turn it into something more romantic? Now I know Diana Rowney is not to compare with Blanche in a *robe de chambre*, but in her ball dress, with all her fortune flashing about her, she is perfectly dazzling. Blanche fades to a mere shadow."

"I wish you would explain who this Diana Rowney is, and what you mean about her diamonds," I interrupted, a little testily, for, truth to tell, I was beginning to fear that Phil had some prize in view which I could not share.

"Why I thought the girls had told you about her. She is the daughter of some Indian merchant who made a fortune, and then just before he died turned it all into diamonds, which he left to his daughter on condition that she did not attempt to sell them before she married. He made her take an oath, I believe, at least so she says, and she lives moderately on £60 a year, while she keeps her fortune in her jewel casket."

"How much are they worth?" I inquired, with interest; "and what kind of a girl is she?"

"You had better come down to Thornly Hall, and judge for yourself."

As he spoke, Phil fixed his eye on me in a manner that I knew had a deep meaning.

"Well," I said, "what?"

"Shall we make a bargain, Jack? We've held to each through a good deal; shall we hold on still? We both want money; we both have a fancy for—well, perhaps, for a prettier girl than Diana Rowney; suppose we agree to toss up who is to be the sacrifice, and agree that the other shall receive a thousand pounds on the wedding-day."

"Phil! what a horrible, almost immoral idea!" I exclaimed virtuously.

"Well, I did not say it was agreeable, or particularly moral, did I? All I say is, it is necessary for me to get money somehow, even if I have to do something as bad as marrying an heiress. There!"

And Phil reared up his great person, gave his moustache a savage pull, and prepared to put on his greatcoat.

* * * * * * *

The result of that conversation was, that on the 21st of December a couple of tall (and though I say it who should not) good-looking fellows took first-class tickets by the Great Western down to Bridgewater.

I must also confess that on the previous night, after having passed a dreary hour looking over my entangled accounts, Philip had also contrived to beguile me into that immoral "toss up," which was to decide whether the heiress or the thousand pounds were to be mine; and I was in uncommonly good spirits from having won the money. I could still meet Gerty Thornly with a free conscience.

Phil, I must say, bore his fate with a calmness truly philosophic; but I noticed even he avoided the subject of Blanche Grey, and if he ever mentioned love or women, spoke of them in a Byronic manner quite painful to hear. His feelings, however, must have been rather tried when, on arriving at Bridgewater, we found a whole party from the Hall come to meet us, among whom was Miss Grey, but not the Queen of Diamonds.

They kept up the old style of things at Thornly Hall. There were plenty of servants, good table, silver plate, and Christmas festivities; and beside this there were daughters with moderate portions, timber that must not be cut, and an eldest son, who, unfortunately for himself, was not Phil. I knew all this; and I was accustomed to the ways of the place, and I went to my room to dress for dinner in a frame of mind perfectly satisfied with my own position, and indeed that of all the world.

Alas! for human selfishness. I must confess I was so engrossed with my own pleasant meditations that I had quite or almost forgotten that Phil was about to be sacrificed; and when he just poked his head into my room, and growled that "he had just had a talk with the gov'nor, who was still savage as a bear, and that he must go in for her," I scarcely remembered who the "her" was. I was a little horrified when I did remember, for I must confess I had found Gerty more charming than ever, (I think Winter costume, especially that black-plumed hat, became her even more than airy Summer muslins,) and it made me almost shudder to think how I had tempted Fate.

It is astonishing what a purifying effect female society has on our brutal male natures. Ten minutes after I had been in the company of the Misses Thornly and Blanche Grey round that blazing fire, while we waited the summons to dinner, gold had become dross in my estimation; those luxuries of bachelor life I had been accustomed to consider necessaries, the most insipid vanities that a man could burden himself with debt for. I grew virtuously strong; so much so, that I blushed when I thought of the object of that Christmas visit among those unsuspecting damsels, and resolved to do my best to prevent this evil-doing, even at the cost of my thousand; but even as I determined the door opened, and in came Phil, in his most *distingué* toilet, with a lady. Well, she was not handsome, unless an overdoing of every feature she possessed gave her a title to beauty. She had a very large Roman nose, very large black eyes, very, very bushy black eyebrows, very black hair, very large white teeth, and very red lips—lips and teeth which made you shudder and call to mind the old story of Red Ridinghood.

"What large teeth you have, grandmamma!"

"All the better to eat you up, my dear!"

Somehow, whenever she opened her mouth, and turned her head in the snappish way which seemed peculiar to her, I fancied she was going to say that.

All the ladies made a move as they entered.

"Come and sit near the fire, Diana!" exclaimed Miss Thornly.

"Here's a cosy little corner, Di," said Gerty.

"So there is here," said Edith Holmes. "Come by me, Diana."

The Queen of Diamonds seemed a great favorite, even among her own sex; that was comforting. However, Diana Rowney smiled graciously, and the butler at that moment announcing dinner she accepted Phil's arm and we all made a move to the dining-room.

Again I must acknowledge that the charms of my own position made me insensible to the trials of my friend, and it was only when he called to me, in rather a stern voice, to pass something at the dessert, that I observed, in spite of his smiles, Phil was looking anything but contented.

Phil was a very fascinating fellow in his way, and had brass enough to give a dash to his soft attentions and sweet speeches, which quite distinguished him. He was handsome, too, and had a peculiarity about the eyes that pleased us men, so it was not to be wondered that the women adored him.

I watched him a little after that call, and I saw that he was going through the regular process with dark Diana, and apparently with success, for her great eyes were glowing like red-hot coals—I can't say stars—and she was laughing and talking, and paying him an attention as flattering as it was exclusive.

They grew a little noisy, too, and attracted general attention, approving I could see, from the bottom of the table, but not quite so much so from either Gerty or Blanche Grey. Indeed, the fair face of Miss Grey had looked very much puzzled ever since she had been at table, and Gerty now and then made wrong answers, as a louder peal of laughter than usual came from Phil and Diana's corner.

Still, when Miss Thornly made the move, and the ladies left the room, Phil took his cambric handkerchief and passed it across his brow with a sigh, as if he had concluded some herculean labor. He took a great deal of wine, too, afterwards.

That evening he was very assiduous in courting dark Diana, and showed, indeed, a firmness of purpose worthy of a better cause, but whether it was that the sharp fresh air of morning cooled his ardor, or that he found Diana still less inviting, with that large Roman nose protruding from under a tiny black hat, I know not, but the next morning his attention fluctuated rather, and when in the morning ride his horse fell back beside Blanche, he seemed to find it difficult to urge him forward again to the assistance of Miss Rowney, who professed to be nervous on horseback, and when we happened to loiter together in the lunch room before luncheon, he shrugged his shoulders most desperately, and whispered, "If she would but come out with them all blazing about her, it would give me courage, Jack."

Three days passed, however, and "the Queen" did not come out in the "blaze" poor Phil yearned for, as does the prisoner for sunshine. She wore a diamond brooch occasionally, which attracted our covetous gaze; but, as we both silently observed, that was not sufficiently tempting to make weight with Diana Rowney in the balance against either Gerty or Blanche.

A philosopher less interested than myself might have found a delightful combination of amusement in watching Phil's conduct those three days. He would have seen an amusing struggle between the man of the world and the man of nature; the man of wants and the man of taste. In the evening, after imbibing a certain quantity of sherry and port, Phil was Diana's slave, lounging with her in private corners, bending over her while she sang, (songs which put your teeth on edge,) decking her hair with camelias stolen from his sister's conservatory, and otherwise pursuing the object which brought us down to Thornly; but in the morning, somehow, he could not resist Blanche's attractions; and how, I know not, but we used constantly to fall into that same quartette, rambling through the leafless woods and roads in which we had contrived to pass so many hours of the last long vacation so satisfactorily.

I think the mornings made up to poor Blanche for all the puzzling desertion in the evening; and perhaps she believed what I heard Gerty assert one night, under cover of Diana's singing, "Phil was obliged to be attentive, to please papa, you know."

How this would have gone on—which lady would have carried the day—I know not, but I was getting rather doubtful about my thousand.

However, Christmas-eve came. There was to be a dance, and we gentlemen had gone through the usual exertion of decking the room with holly and such flowers as could be got, and we had done the usual amount of flirtation likewise. I think the day had been trying to Phil on the whole, for I must say even I thought I had never seen Blanche look prettier than she did, now peeping through dark wreaths of laurel, now bending her golden head over the shiny holly. The opportunities, too, for love-making had been very abundant, and to have to make sweet speeches to Diana, after whispering them to blushing Blanche, mus have been martyrdom, more especially when connected with a guilty conscience.

Phil did seem nervous for once in his life, and I remarked that he left the society of the drawing-room much sooner than he needed, to go and prepare for the dance; and on leaving myself for the same purpose half an hour afterward, I saw the red spark of his cigar sauntering up and down the terrace. Now smoke in solitude proclaimed that Philip Thornly was uneasy in his mind, so I was not surprised, on descending to the ball-room some time afterward, to find that he was still absent, nor to hear from Capt. Johnson that he was still smoking away like a Turk in the cold night air.

Meanwhile the room began to fill, the music to play, and the usual routine of the ball to proceed. The scene was pretty enough to please the most fastidious eye, for the decorations were perfect, the lights admirably disposed, and certainly falling on "fair women and brave men" in profusion; but it became dazzling when the door was thrown open, and Diana Rowney appeared in the blaze of all her fortune. Diamonds on her neck, diamonds in her ears, diamonds on her arms! Heavens! how she blazed beneath the lights, and how her great dark eyes shone with triumph as she saw the envious gaze fixed upon her.

Certainly, whether it was the fiend of avarice that put me on his spectacles or not I canot say; but somehow, that dark woman with the glittering jewels did seem to cast the rest into the shadow. Even fair Blanche, till then the belle (except for Gerty) of the room, seemed to fade into something dim, and I must say I thought cheerfully of the thousand pounds. Why, those diamonds must be worth an immense sum!

Dark Diana was soon surrounded by an admiring crowd, but she refused all offers until Philip Thornly appeared, and then she accepted his arm, and took her place in a quadrille. I do not know whether it was maliciously done or not, but she manœuvred so that for her *vis-à-vis* she had Blanche Grey.

I had watched narrowly for Phil's entrance, for I would not have lost the effect of the first view of the Queen of Diamonds upon him for the world. I should be able to judge of my chance of the thousand pounds by it.

He bore the dazzling sight, however, with admirable composure; and Diana's eyes must have been more acute than mine, if she could detect either amazement, satisfaction, or admiration in the quiet glance with which he approached her and asked her to dance. Indeed he was more careless than usual; and as he led her forward I heard him say, in an indifferent tone "that he had a headache, and felt hardly up to dancing."

But he did dance—and with the Queen of Diamonds, too—to Blanche's grievous anger and astonishment; and he took her in to supper, and plied her with champagne, and quaffed copiously of the same himself; and then, when they came back again, they only took one waltz round the room, and retired to the conservatory.

Heavens! how that woman's eyes shone, as leaning heavily on Phil's arm she passed through the glass door beside which I stood, with my arm round Blanche, taking breath for an instant.

"What are they going in there for?" Blanche said, quickly; and then she looked up in my face, and whether she saw anything there ominous I know not, for I felt almost as guilty as Phil, but she drew away from me, and murmuring something about being tired, went and dropped quietly on a sofa in the corner.

I think, poor girl, she guessed all about it; and I felt quite wretched as I looked at her, watching them from her corner that fatal door. She guessed she had lost Phil.

Gerty did too, I think; for suddenly her face lost its gaiety, and she went and sat down by Blanche, and wound her arm round her, silently, but in a manner very protecting and sympathetic.

I was not sorry when that evening came to an end; and I must acknowledge I went to my room feeling almost as guilty as if I had abetted a gunpowder plot.

* * * * *

"Come in," I exclaimed; and the door opened, and Phil came in.

"I've done it!" he said, throwing himself on the sofa, and beginning to pull off his neckcloth as if it chocked him.

"Done what?"

"Proposed to Diana Rowney; we are to be married in a month."

I was prepared for the news, and so listened silently.

"Of course," continued Phil, "it's trying—very trying—not only for poor Blanche, but for me. Champagne only could have got me through it; and I see I must send an enormous supply to wherever we fix on the honeymoon. The honeymoon! only fancy a month of spooning on Diana, and from that to emerge into a family man. By Jove, Jack! I don't know now whether I shall have the nerve to get through it."

He took a cigar from my box as he spoke, and began to smoke vigorously.

The position was rather embarrassing, and I really scarcely knew whether to condole with my friend or congratulate him. I took a middle course—the philosophical one.

"The diamonds are magnificent, Phil, and I dare say you'll get used to domestic life in time."

"It wouldn't have been so bad with Blanche, perhaps; but Diana!—and then suppose——"

Phil hesitated, and his face grew perplexed.

"Suppose what?"

"Oh, nothing; only a ridiculous idea!" But he got up as he spoke, and lit his candle with the same expression of uncomfortable perplexity; and I knew he took himself off so hastily because he was afraid of letting out the reason of it.

He came down the next morning though, looking very calm and composed; and neither he nor Diana displayed any of the usual embarrassment, when, in a slightly pompous manner, Mr. Thornly announced at the breakfast table the happiness with which he contemplated adding so charming a daughter-in-law to his family circle. Certainly Blanche Grey was not there, having gone home with her father the night before; so there was no one to "forbid the bans," except Gerty, and she dared only do it by her indignant eyes.

The two went to church together, and otherwise behaved themselves like an engaged couple; and apparently all was going on in a satisfactory manner so long as I was at Thornly to keep my watch on them.

When I went back to London, I left Philip still courting away firmly and philosophically, and his last words to me at the station were, "It's all right, Jack; as soon as possible, after the 14th of next month, you shall have your thousand."

I saw very little of him again, till I received the important invitation. He came to my lodgings two or three times, but was always in a desperate hurry; and, beyond a hasty sentence or two, that all was going on well, he seemed to avoid reference to what neither of us had much reason to be proud of. I gathered from Gerty—who I met at a friend's, to my inexpressible delight—the intelligence that, though Philip was a good deal at the Hall, Miss Rowney did not often come; she was making a round of visits among her Irish friends previous to her marriage, it was believed; but she and Phil corresponded regularly. About settlements, Gerty did not know much; but she said Phil was quite satisfied, and papa had promised to allow him £300 a year.

I must say I looked forward to the 14th with some anxiety, however. In spite of things looking so easy and comfortable I could not quite believe that the marriage would take place. That Diana Rowney would really become Philip's wife seemed impossible. But day after day passed, and I heard nothing of the affair being either broken off or delayed, and on the 12th of February I found myself traveling down to Thornly Hall to fulfill my promise of acting best man to my old friend.

The party I found gathered ready for the wedding was small, but just what it ought to have been, and, apparently, all was going a great deal smoother than the course of true love is properly supposed to do. The bridegroom elect was very attentive; the bride very calm, and not too *exigeante;* the bridesmaids good tempered, and the papa ditto. We were not quite so merry, perhaps, as at Christmas, but we were very cheerful. The only time when my spirits flagged at all was when I found the bride's great black eyes fixed on me, or when she smiled at me with her "wolf" lips. Diana did not like me. Whether she suspected anything or not, I do not know; but I felt that when Miss Rowney became Mrs. Philip Thornly I should be allowed to see very little of their domestic felicity.

I think Phil saw this too, ah! and a few other things beside; for now and then he would retire to the terrace for the solitary smoke, so indicative of mental depression. He avoided me still; and it was therefore with some surprise that I heard his heavy quick step coming along the corridor towards my door, the eve of the wedding.

"I may come and have my smoke Jack, I suppose?" he said, poking his bearded, handsome face into the room.

"Of course, old fellow, and I shall be honored by your company. You don't often favor me now," I returned, pulling my own chair toward the fire and pointing to the arm-chair opposite.

Phil seated himself and carefully lighted his pipe, and then smoked away in silence for at least ten minutes.

"I feel, Jack," at length he said, looking unutterably wretched, "as if I had come to say the last few words before execution. I had no idea matrimony required such nerve—as much, ay, more than having a tooth drawn."

"And, unfortunately, it's not so soon over," I remarked.

"No, indeed!" And the groan that followed that remark almost brought tears to my eyes.

"Must it be, Phil? have you quite made up your mind? After all, a wife's a wife, and one soon spends a fortune; and then—then suppose—"

"Suppose what?" said Phil, with a start that made me jump so I let my meerschaum fall into the fender.

"Thank Heaven it is not broken!"

"Suppose what?" reiterated Phil, inconsiderately enough.

"It's real," I began, pettishly, alluding to my my pipe."

"Of course it is; she would not have given it to me unless, particularly after all the fuss I made. I don't know much about gems, but—"

"What the deuce are you talking about?" I interrupted. "Your head is quite turned by Diana's diamonds. I was talking about my pipe."

"Your pipe! tush!" Phil spoke quite viciously, and I felt so offended that I became solemnly sulky for five minutes. At length, however, Phil, who was evidently longing for sympathy, could bear it no longer. "Jack," he said, "to tell you the truth, I came to consult you."

I condescended to look more affable. "I am not a philosopher or a sage, Phil; but you are welcome to my advice, such as it is," I said, with modest dignity.

"Well, look here."

As he spoke, Philip took from his pocket a tiny morocco case, and, opening it, handed it to me. It contained a diamond ring, elaborately set.

I must confess I do not understand gems, and, though I tried to examine it with the air of a connoisseur, I am afraid I failed signally.

"Come, Jack, you know you know no more about diamonds than I do. Don't make faces, but just listen. This afternoon Diana gave me that ring."

"Very handsome of her, I'm sure."

"Well, I don't know. We had been talking about the jewels, you see, and though I tried not to appear too much interested, I don't know that I succeeded, for she fixed her black eyes on me in an awful manner, and then, after making some excuse for keeping the best of the diamonds in her own possession, she brought me this, and begged me to accept it."

"Well!"

"Well, Jack, I must confess I do feel horribly uneasy. Ever since I have been engaged I have been haunted by an awful suspicion. Suppose, Jack, suppose those diamonds were *false!*"

He uttered this in a low, awful tone; and then, lying back, puffed away silently.

"It would be horrible," I said: "but the same idea has occurred to me."

"It has? Ah, then, that decides me! To-morrow, Jack, I shall take that ring to a jeweler at Bridgewater. I am not going to marry Diana for nothing."

As he spoke, Phil rose up; and, in spite of my invitation to remain a little longer, prepared to take himself off, in a mood of desperate resolution, to his own room.

"The—the ceremony doesn't take place till 11 o'clock," he said, as he gently opened the door. "I shall start early, Jack; and if I am not back before you all get to church, meet me at the western door, will you?"

"Oh, you're sure to be back; Bridgewater's not five miles off."

"I shall try, you may be sure. Good night." And away he went.

I was prepared for some of what came to pass the next day, but not for all.

There we were, all waiting in the church; the clergyman in his surplice, the bride surrounded by her bridesmaids; all waiting for the bridegroom. Phil had not appeared. A quarter of an hour lengthened into half, and still he came not; and then the three-quarters struck, and still he came not.

Mr. Thornly grew nervous, and, as usual, began to use bad language. Gerty turned pale and the guests began to whisper. The bride alone maintained perfect composure, sitting in her pew. It was only when she caught sight of Blanche Grey (who had proudly demanded to be present at Phil's wedding) that she looked the least troubled. For my own part, I went every two minutes to the western door.

The clock had just struck the quarter to twelve when I saw a man on horseback riding quickly toward the church, and I immediately signaled the information to the rest, who thereupon placed themselves in position at the altar.

I never felt so relieved in all my life, but, as I stood watching, my blood grew chill. That man was not Phil Thornly!

He came up and dismounted, and then gave me a paper. I knew what it contained before I saw the words, and if the note had not been snatched from my hands by Mr. Thornly I don't know that I should have done more than throw it down and rush off wildly.

"The ring is false. I am off to Paris.—P. T."

Mr. Thornly read out the words in a perfect fury. "What does he mean?—what the deuce does he mean?" he cried.

"I can explain, sir," said Diana's voice, calmly, while a scornful smile spread itself over her pale face. "Your son imagines I have deceived him about my diamonds, and he has left me; he declines the alliance."

"But this is scandalous."

"It is a little more than I expected, certainly. However, come Mr. Thornly, let us return to the Hall; and at any rate let me vindicate my honor. Send for a jeweler, if you please."

Diana looked really dignified for once; and I think she was the only one of the bridal party who left the church with anything like dignity. As for Blanche, she was terribly flushed, and kept squeezing my arm, whispering, "I thought this horrid marriage would never come off; and then poor Philip was so dreadfully hard-up!" She was the only one, I believe, who felt she might rejoice in Philip's escape at all hazards.

We were soon all assembled in the old Hall, with Diana, still in her bridal dress, unlocking her jewel-casket solemnly, and pompously delivering jewel after jewel into Mr. Thornly's hand, to be passed by him to the jeweler (who had been sent for) to be examined. The silence was great, the excitement equally so; and I really scarcely knew whether to consider Philip and myself as villains or fools, when, after careful testing, the jeweler pronounced Diana Rowney to be a Queen of true and excellent Diamonds!

She waited till the man was out of the room, and then, turning her great eyes triumphantly upon us all, she said:

"This is not the first time I have gone through a similar scene. I know men will court me, as Philip Thornly has, for my diamonds; and this is the test I put them to. The ring I gave Philip *was* false. This, however, has been a case of 'diamond cut diamond.'" And then, without another word, she walked out of the room, and an hour after had left Thornly, in the same carriage which was to have borne her away a wife.

I telegraphed the news to Philip—whom, I believe, his father disinherited on the spot—and retired immediately myself to my own lodgings.

The Queen of Diamonds had been too much for us; and, to use Philip's words, "there we were where we were before."

Fortunately for him, two of his good aunts died a few months after all this, leaving him their savings; whereupon he returned to England, and, I believe, contemplates Blance again. Otherwise he would be at this moment vegetating, or, as Blanche says, "pining" at Boulogne.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Ruskin's New Book, "The Crown of Wild Olives"—How Women can Prevent Wars.

From the Saturday Review.

Why does not Mr. RUSKIN publish an encyclical, setting forth, in eighty or eighty thousand distinct propositions about which there can be no mistake, the particular views and practices of the time which he holds to be so infinitely abominable and accursed? Here is the third volume which he has published within nine or ten months, full as its two predecessors were of declamation against things in general, so rambling and so windy that the most ingenious and painstaking reader is forced to confess his inability to fathom the depths of the author's meaning. The solitary conviction which the credulous disciple can get to carry away from Mr. RUSKIN's vague interminable Jeremiads is *that we are all the perversest generation of men that ever encumbered the earth, given up to sordid evil and pitiful selfishness, and marching off to hell as fast as our feet can carry us.* The vile band may, according to our teacher, be divided into two vile companies. First, there are those who believe that the Bible is the word of God, and that there is another life after this is ended. Secondly, there are others who feel that with death everything comes to a close as far as the individual is concerned, and that he will have no part nor lot in anything that may be done in heaven or upon earth after his heart has ceased to beat. But though there is this divergence in theory, the two companies go tramping on to the same goal, grinding the faces of the poor with the same busy intrepidity, stamping out happiness and life with the same brutal confidence in the law of supply and demand, and insensible in just the same degree to all beauty and simplicity and true honor. This seems to be the substance, only very temperately expressed, of what Mr. RUSKIN has to say about his cotemporaries. The professed Christian and the secret unbeliever are a meet pair, *Arcades ambo*, blackguards both. If we look through the book for precise and apposite illustrations of so hateful a state of things, we cannot find any. Distinct and intelligible instances of our corruption there are none. We search in vain for palpable statements of the points at which modern English civilization breaks down, and of the ideas which should be introduced to strengthen and amend them. In the midst of the uproar of this wild shrieking, we hear no clear and articulate suggestion such as a simple man might either realize or act upon. Let Mr. RUSKIN tell us plainly what functions in the body politic are disordered, and how. We do not ask him to prescribe specific remedies, but the least that any Jeremiah can do is to hint, in a general but intelligible way, how we can raise ourselves from the miry and foul slough into which some demon has contrived to plunge us. Eloquence is the noblest of gifts, when wholesome robust ideas lie at the bottom of it. If a man has anything to say, the more forcible, elevated and impressive his language, the more valuable is his service. But if we find that he has really nothing at all to say which his hearers can grasp in their minds or get fruit of, then his three-page sentences about wild olives and crystals and mountains and junipers and agates are as wearisome and offensive as the pretentious paraphernalia of any other form of public charlatanry. It would be preposterous to demand of every writer that he should confine himself to bald, bleak categorical statements of what he thinks and what he wishes. But we have a right to ask that when anybody is drawing up a capital indictment against the generation to which he belongs, what he says should be at least capable of being reduced, if necessary, to this strict and intelligible form.

The one single piece of tangible opinion in these two hundred pages of uproarious reviling is that, "of all the ungentlemanly habits into which you can fall, the vilest is betting, or interesting yourselves in the issues of betting. It unites nearly every condition of folly and vice," and so on. To call betting the "vilest" habit, when one thinks of the consequences of drunkenness, or of a vice still worse because it entails the maintenance of a whole caste of vicious persons, is in Mr. RUSKIN's usually rash manner; but, though a most absurd exaggeration, this is unimpeachably good advice to give to Woolwich cadets. Still this is but a sorry morsel of bread to such an immense quantity of sack. And even while we are clutching this bit of solid stuff, we are dragged away into the waters of unfathomable nonsense by the assertion that all the war in Europe is the fault of women. "The real final reason for all the poverty, misery and rage of battle throughout Europe, is simply that *you women, however good, however religious, however self-sacrificing for those whom you love, are too selfish and thoughtless to take pains for any creature out of your own immediate circles.*" This may be true, but if it is, how on earth are we to infer from it that "if the usual course of war, instead of unroofing peasants' houses and ravaging peasants' fields, *merely broke the china upon your own drawing-room tables, no war in civilized countries would last a week?*" And then a line or two further on: "Let every lady in the upper classes of civilized Europe simply *vow that while any cruel war proceeds, she will wear black—a mute's black—with no jewel, no ornament, no excuse for, no evasion into prettiness. I tell you again, no war would last a week.*" If this is a mystical riddle, we give it up. If it is meant seriously, let us examine what it can possibly be intended to convey. First, who is to decide what war is cruel, and what is not? In a general way, every war is cruel, because its miseries fall mostly on absolutely guiltless people. But what war of our own time has taken place which all the ladies in the upper classes would agree in calling an especially cruel war? French and English ladies thought the war against Denmark cruel, but German ladies did not think so at all. French, English, and German ladies mostly thought the war against Poland cruel, but the Russians did not. If Mr. RUSKIN means that when all the ladies of all nations agree that any war in Europe is cruel, war would be impossible, he might as well have said that if the sky were to fall we should catch larks. Does he mean, then, that if all French and English ladies had only put on deep mourning, the German troops would have been withdrawn from Schleswig-Holstein before the end of the week? Or that, if all the ladies in Europe had put on mourning, GRANT and SHERMAN would have instantly left the South to itself? "I tell you," says Mr. RUSKIN, "that at whatever moment you choose to put a period to war, you could do it with less trouble than you take any day to go out to dinner." That is, by simply ordering home a black gown, and a black bonnet and shawl. This incredible stuff reminds one of Mr. RUSKIN's wish in a former work, "that there were a true order of chivalry instituted for our English youth of certain ranks, in which both boy and girl should receive at a given age their knighthood and ladyhood by true title, attainable only by certain probation and trial both of character and accomplishment, and to be forfeited on conviction by their peers of any dishonorable act." That is, you will make Tommy and Jenny truthful and high-minded by making them wear a colored ribbon and a medal, and styling them Sir Tommy and the Lady Jenny. Virtue in the one case, and Peace in the other, are each to come of a costume and a childish trick. Besides, what talk is this of war being in the hands of one sex? Is not war the outcome of a certain state of moral ideas, and how is it likely that, by the time women have arrived at more elevated ideas, men will have remained where they are, only to be governed by their more enlightened mates? Surely, if women advance beyond war as the arbiter of differences, men may hope to advance with at least equal paces.

It must not be supposed that Mr. RUSKIN is a hater of war. On the contrary, in his search through history he has "found, in brief, that all great nations learned their truth of word and strength of thought in war; that they were nourished in war and wasted by peace; taught by war, and deceived by peace; trained by war and betrayed by peace; in a word, that they were born in war, and expired in peace." Of course this must be taken with qualifications. Mr. RUSKIN only means righteous war, and war chivalrously conducted; and he objects, so we take it, to all cannons and forts, and everything else which interferes with personal prowess. And he has rather queer views about what has commonly been held the most essentially military national character the world has ever seen: "However truly the Roman might say of himself that he was born of Mars, and suckled by the wolf, he was nevertheless at least more of a farmer than a soldier." Apart from this, which Mr. RUSKIN quite satisfactorily establishes in less than half a page, what can he mean by saying that all great nations have been nourished in war, and wasted by peace? If he means that they have acquired a political existence by war, it was scarcely worth saying. If he means much more than this, it is hardly worth arguing. The Dutch Republic, for instance, was born of war, but the valor and tenacity by which they won their independence the Netherlanders had formed in trade. It was the burghers, the men who followed those ignoble and treacherous pursuits for which Mr. RUSKIN has such a grand disdain, whom the bloody legions of PHILIP were unable to crush. The stubborn virtue which was exhibited in the trench and in the field had been first nourished at the loom and in the shop and the warehouse. The American Republic, again, was not trained into greatness by war. The men by whom the war of independence was waged against England had got the germ of all the vigor which conducted the war to a fair issue at the plow, and in trade, and in the sordid pursuits of peace. It would certainly be very unfair to read all past history with the eyes of the last fanatic who has joined the Peace Society. War is not incompatible with the existence of heroic qualities, and to a man who is content to dream of war as a game of chivalrous jousting where fine gentlemen tilt at one another, fighting may seem a better trade than weaving or working in iron or employing mill-hands. War may develop a set of virtues which may grow attenuated in peace, and a really great warrior is a character whom the world may well delight to honor. But that war is the seed-ground of all virtues, and that peace is only a soil for tares and choking weeds, seems to us about as inverted a view as a man professedly in his senses could well take. We pardon the little boy or the silly school-girl who thinks the blusterous grenadier in his bearskin the finest fellow in the world. But what is to be said of a grown-up author who talks as if the fighting character were the best in the world, and the peaceful character the stupidest and worst; as if every swagger ruffian who in old days made it his business to murder men and violate women, and burn and rob towns, was teaching himself and his country "truth of word and strength of thought," while every man who builds a great cotton mill and gives good wages to hundreds of people who would otherwise have been famishing in picturesque hovels is a sleek cozening knave who is undoing his country? Besides, if war is such a fine thing, what did Mr. RUSKIN mean in his last book by talking savagely about the middle ages "when it had become the principal amusement and most admired act of Christian men to cut one another's throats and burn one another's towns?" According to his present opinion, the admiration bestowed upon the art was just. These Christian men were nourishing virtues which only pestilent peace could destroy. They were teaching, while modern peace only deceives. They were training, while the men of peace have only betrayed. "The exercises of war were with the Roman," says Mr. RUSKIN, "practical, not poetical." We should like to know how many of the wars which have cursed and devastated the face of Europe since the time of CHARLEMAGNE have been poetical and not practical. And we should like to know, in plain unadorned English, what Mr. RUSKIN simply and practically means when he says: "Gentlemen, I tell you solemnly that the day is coming when the soldiers of England must be her tutors, and the captains of her army captains also of her mind." Does it really mean that we are to go on the Continent of Europe and trail the national paletot, with a defiant invitation to France or Prussia to tread on it? and that, in so acting, we shall be doing a wise, virtuous and Christian thing? How, for example, would the tribulations and pinchings of the laboring classes, which Mr. RUSKIN so constantly bewails as the crying evil of the time, as we all do, be mended by an operation which would instantly cramp trade and lessen the resources of those who give employment to these very classes? War might be a fine thing for bracing up the moral character of the rich, but it would make the present hardships of the poor seem happiness in comparison with what they would then have to endure. The war in America may possibly have developed new virtues in Northerners or Southerners, or both; but a loud-talking friend of labor should be the last person to forget the horrors which this charming and efficacious medicine inflicted on the workmen of Lancashire.

Anecdotes of Hunting in the East.

From a pleasant book by Capt. J. T. NEWALL, entitled *The Eastern Hunters*, we quote the following after-dinner stories of the sport that he had seen in India:

OUTWITTING A LION.

"I remember," said Norman, "a story told me some time ago relating to an acquaintance of my own. He is a queer fellow, full of fun, and always ready for a joke, and has a ludicrous way of making faces, emitting curious howls, which I defy the most solemn Methodist to witness unmoved. The nature of the man renders what I am going to tell you appear more absurd than the real narrative itself justifies, but as I can't convey a proper idea of that I will just tell you what was told to me. I must state first, though, that the poor fellow got a bad fall with his horse some years ago, by which his leg was broken, and he has been obliged ever since to wear some iron apparatus to assist it, for the broken leg is considerably shorter than the other. But though this necessarily obliges him to hobble, he can scuttle over the ground at a wonderful pace. In other respects he is a tall, good-looking man.

"He was out once lion-shooting in Kattiwar. In some parts of the district, where it is tolerably open, the sportsmen used to follow the game on horseback, ride up within range, and then dismount to get a shot, unless their beasts were steady enough to stand fire from their backs. After the shot, they quickly remounted and galloped off. In fact, something in the manner that the African way of conducting the sport is described.

"On one occasion, my friend had turned up a couple of full-grown lions, and was following them on the plain. He managed to get within range, and, as his horse would not stand quiet enough for him to fire from his back, jumped off, and threw the bridle over his arm; by some chance, however, omitting to slip his hand through it. Well, he got a fair shot, and hit one of the lions hard; but the noise startled the horse, and, as there was nothing to check it, away it galloped, leaving my friend standing. He fired his second barrel, and then had the horror of seeing the wounded lion come charging down toward him, all head, tail and legs, and roaring tremendously. His rifle was empty and useless, and of course there was no time to load. His first impulse was naturally to bolt as hard as he could; and, accordingly, away he stumped for the nearest tree. But long before he could reach it, the roars came closer and closer behind him; and he felt that he had not the slightest chance of reaching the tree before being overtaken by the angry brute. Still he sped on with the instinct of self-preservation; but the lion was fast closing with him. What could he do? There was no time to be lost. In a few more bounds his head might be crushed in by the blow of a paw, or his mangled limbs be quivering in the animal's relentless jaws. It suddenly occurred to him to try and startle the beast by some unusual combination of form and sounds. His resolve was immediately taken, and acted upon without delay. Stopping short suddenly in his race, with his back still toward the charging lion, now drawing very close, he ducked his head and body till he looked at it reversedly from between his legs, and in that position made some of the most hideous faces, and gave utterance to some of his most appalling yells, and, at the same time, gesticulated wildly with his arms.

"This was a metamorphosis for which the savage beast was quite unprepared. Just before, there had been a runaway man, legging it as hard as he could go in front; but now there was a fearful, shapeless creature stationary and unyielding, and howling in the most awful way, quite beyond all lion experience. The brute was staggered, and hesitated in his headlong career; then pulled up and looked; advanced a step, and looked more closely; heard a frantic yell of extra power, the last despairing effort of the hunter; turned, and with lowered tail, trotted off to join his companion, now disappearing in the distance. After a short space, my friend arose, almost purple in the face from the violence of his exertions, and the unpleasantly low position of his head, but much gratified, and chuckling greatly at the success of his ingenious ruse."

A SNAKE TRICK.

"A parson had started the subject of uncommon occurrences, by telling an anecdote, of which all I can recollect is, that it was something about a friend of his who, while out shooting, had fired at a rabbit and skinned it with the shot. It seemed queer; as the details, however, have altogether gone from my memory, I shall say nothing more about it. After that and one or two others, our host related that a friend of his was sitting one morning early in the verandah of his house enjoying his usual morning cup of tea. He was lolling about, as is usual, with his legs up and his chair tilted back, when his attention was attracted by the singular movements of a number of his poultry, which were running about the compound. Some of them were scuttling about under the hedge, and running to and fro in great excitement. Every now and then, one would rush out into the open, evidently bolting, or trying to bolt, something it had picked up. The officer watched them for a short time, but without being able to make out what they were up to; so he went towards them to ascertain the cause of their extraordinary movements. There he found a number of very small snakes jumping about in a state of great liveliness, and trying to avoid the fowls—guinea-fowls, I think, they were said to be—who were pecking at them, and seizing them, and making desperate efforts to swallow them, evidently considering they had found a great prize. But after many futile efforts, the fowls were always obliged to eject them. They were very minute, possibly only just hatched; so, as the officer saw no cause for their being invariably returned when the fowls were so anxious to swallow them, he made a closer investigation. He found that, immediately they were seized—fearful, doubtless, of slipping too easily down the gullets of their assailants—the cunning little snakes tied themselves into knots, and thus rendered themselves too bulky to be swallowable."

FIGHTING A BEAR WITH A SODA BOTTLE.

"The relator was out bear-shooting one day, and had been engaged in following one he had wounded. His people, however, lost the track, and while they were searching for it, or trying to find out something certain regarding the beast's line of retreat, he determined to rest under a tree, and have a sandwich and a glass of brandy and soda-water. He was rather a luxurious sort of fellow, and generally had a bottle or two of soda-water with him cooling in wet cloths.

"He got hold of his pewter and poured out a little brandy into it, and reveled in the anticipation of the cold, grateful, effervescing drink, and you know how delicious and reviving it is during a hot day's work. Seated with his pewter mug between his legs, after carefully untwisting the wires which bound the cork, he was gently easing the cork itself out, so as not to lose a drop of the precious liquid. With great care, and with a mouth watering for the drink, he was eyeing the upward progress of the cork, when he was startled with the growling—cogh—oogh—of an angry bear. He was a short fat fellow, and by no means active, so I should not be correct in saying he 'jumped up,' for that with him was an impossibility—but he started, and looked up; and there, bearing down on him along the jungle path, was his wounded friend, and not more than four or five yards off. He was perfectly aghast; he had no time to bolt, or even to seize his gun, which was resting against another tree; so in the desperation of the moment he raised his bottle to hit the bear over the head or nose, for he remembered their peculiar sensitiveness in that prominent feature. At that very moment the cork flew out with a sharp bang, hit bruin, as luck would have it, right on the nose itself, and the contents of the bottle, being well up, flew fizzing and sputtering over his face and eyes. This was a reception he had not calculated on. Instead of seizing my friend, he hastily turned aside in terror, and made the best of his way into the jungle; while my friend hastened his exit with the bottle, which, truly and correctly aimed, and yet half full of soda-water, hit him on the stern, and scattering its cold contents over him caused him to redouble his speed."

English Penny Novels, and Who Writes Them.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

The three novelists who have been most popular among the classes that patronize the penny journals have been Mr. G. W. REYNOLDS, Mr. JOHN FREDERIC SMITH, and Mr. PIERCE EGAN. Of Mr. REYNOLDS we need say little. Probably to him more than to any one else the penny journals owe the repute of dwelling with too morbid a pleasure on the sensual side of human life, and familiarizing their readers with vice. He, at least was the earliest writer of continuous stories in the London *Journal*, which was first started in 1845; and he was followed by a writer of kindred spirit—EUGENE SUE, more than one of whose romances appeared in the same pages. Some of our readers may not have forgotten the name of THOMAS MILLER, the basket weaver, to whom Lady BLESSINGTON gave some literary help. He wrote, but in a very different style, *Gideon Giles the Roper* and *Godfrey Malvern* for the periodical in which the spirit of Mr. REYNOLDS and EUGENE SUE ruled triumphant. In those days, in which the nearest approach was made to the vices of the French school of romance, it was considered an immense thing that the London *Journal* attained to a circulation of 80,000.

In 1849, Mr. J. F. SMITH became connected with this periodical, and infused a new spirit into its pages. He was the son of a man known as the manager of Norwich Circuit—that is, the manager of a theatrical company which had Norwich for its headquarters. He is a Roman Catholic, and was said to be a Jesuit. He is now, we believe, employed in some ecclesiastical seminary in Paris. He came so London to push his way; offered his services to the London *Journal*, and rose very speedily to the highest position on its staff. He wrote first of all for its pages a historical romance called "Stanfield Hall." When this was ended, EUGENE SUE took his place till he was ready with another story, "Amy Lawrence; or, The Freemason's Daughter," after which he brought out "Minnigrey." This is considered his best story. It raised the circulation of the London *Journal* to between three and four hundred thousand. It is said, however, and we believe with justice, that as much of this extended circulation was due to the pencil of Mr. JOHN GILBERT as to the pen of Mr. SMITH. Mr. GILBERT began to design for the journal in the year of its commencement, and continued to contribute to it till 1862. No sooner was "Minnigrey" finished than it was followed by another of Mr. SMITH's works—"The Will and the Way." That came to an end in the autumn of 1853, and was immediately succeeded by the most successful of this author's works—"Woman and her Master." We may say here that we do not speak of all these works from our own knowledge; we are acquainted with them only in parts. But our partial acquaintance with them enables us to accept the general verdict that "Woman and her Master," although the most successful of Mr. SMITH's works, is inferior in merit to his earlier tale, "Minnigrey." It was so successful, however, that it raised the circulation of the London *Journal* to the greatest number it has ever reached—namely, 500,000. The same writer's next story, "Temptation," was by no means so successful. The proprietors of the periodical wished to curtail it; the author was offended, and transferred his services to the *Illustrated Family Paper* published by CASSELL. Mr. SMITH has been most successful in dealing with the past. "Minnigrey," for example, is a story of the Peninsular war, and abounds in strong incidents relating to press-gangs and kidnapping. We are introduced in it to an immense variety of characters—statesmen, generals, empresses, gipsies, money-lenders, sextons, lawyers, Jews, Gentiles, &c. The characters are not of the individual sort, but rather represent general types; and, as a whole, the stories of this author are more remarkable for stirring incident than for personal portraiture. The plots are involved, and turn on the right of succession to landed property and on the fortunes of some heir who has been lost.

After Mr. J. F. SMITH left the London *Journal* there was an interregnum. An American writer, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, wrote in it; the author of *Cæsar Borgia* then tried his hand; and after him Mr. PERCY ST. JOHN. None of these being very successful, it was thought that an experiment might be tried with a novelist who had made a greater name than any who had yet written in the pages of the London *Journal*—Mr. CHARLES READE. Mr. READE produced *White Lies* in it; but—no blame to him—his was not the sort of writing that had any chance with the readers of the London *Journal*. The proprietor, in despair of finding any one who could succeed like Mr. J. F. SMITH, sold the periodical to Mr. HERBERT INGRAM. Then a new idea was started. It was thought that perhaps the greatest of all novelists, Sir WALTER Scott, might have a chance of success. Accordingly, "Kenilworth," "Ivanhoe," and "The Fortunes of Nigel," were in series reprimanded in the pages of the journal. But they failed to excite the enthusiasm of its readers, and it was found that the circulation had gradually fallen to about 250,000. A number of writers have since then been tried—as Mrs. SOUTHWORTH and the Mr. Sir JOHN we have already mentioned—Mr. GORDON SMYTHIES, Mr. HENRY BYRON, Mr. WATT PHILLIPS and Miss BRADDON. These have attained different degrees of success; but none of them has been found comparable to Mr. PIERCE EGAN, who is now the pride and glory of the London *Journal*.

The Coiffure of a Latookah Warrior—A Helmet Grown Upon the Head.

From Albert Naganza, by S. W. Baker.

European ladies would be startled at the fact that to perfect the *coiffure* of a man requires a period of from eight to ten years! However tedious the operation, the result is extraordinary. The Latookas wear the most exquisite helmets, all of which are formed of their own hair, and are of course fixtures. At first sight it appears incredible, but a minute examination shows the wonderful perseverance of years in producing what must be highly inconvenient. The thick, crisp wool is woven with fine twine, formed from the bark of a tree, until it presents a thick network of felt. As the hair grows through this matted substance it is subjected to the same process, until, in the course of years, a compact substance is formed like a strong felt, about an inch and a half thick, that has been trained into the shape of a helmet. A strong rim of about two inches deep, is formed by sewing it together with thread; and the front part of the helmet is protected by a piece of polished copper, while a piece of the same metal, shaped like the half of a bishop's mitre, and about a foot in length, forms the crest. The frame-work of the helmet being at length completed, it must be perfected by an arrangement of beads, should the owner of the head be sufficiently rich to indulge in the coveted distinction. The beads most in fashion are the red and the blue porcelain, about the size of small peas. These are sewn on the surface of the felt, and so beautifully arranged in sections of blue and red that the entire helmet appears to be formed of beads; and the handsome crest of polished copper, surmounted by ostrich plumes, gives a most dignified and martial appearance to this elaborate head-dress. No helmet is supposed to be complete without a row of cowrie shells stitched around the rim so as to form a solid edge.

Prince Napoleon and Italy.

The *Gazzetta di Bergamo* mentions that Prince NAPOLEON, on visiting Bergamo, last Winter, was so much struck with the beauty of the city that the Mayor had a picture of it painted, which he has just presented to his Imperial Highness. In acknowledgment of the gift, Prince NAPOLEON sent the following letter:

"PALAIS ROYAL, PARIS, May 18, 1866.

SIR—Upon recently returning to Paris, after a second visit to Italy, I received your letter of the 16th of April, and the picture you have been good enough to send me in the name of the city of Bergamo. I beg you to present my thanks to your fellow-citizens, and to tell them how much I have been moved by their courteous souvenir. I need not express my sentiments of sympathy for Italy, or for the city of Bergamo, so patriotic and so faithful; the circumstances under which Italy is placed are most grave, her future is in question; I most ardently hope that success may crown her efforts, and I know that she can rely on the courage of all; her cause is so just that she cannot but issue victorious from the crisis which threatens her. I am, &c. NAPOLEON (JEROME.)

To the Senator CAMOZZI VERTOVA, Mayor of the city of Bergamo."

The *Gazzetta di Bergamo* says it gives the above letter with pleasure, believing that it expresses sentiments that are of interest in connection with the present political condition of Italy.

ANNA DICKINSON, in a Woman's Rights meeting at Boston lately, gave some reminiscences of her early life. She had done hard manual labor, had sewed, taught, copied letters, stood in a store, worked in the mint, before she chose the platform as a profession. Miss DICKINSON brought down the house in enthusiastic applause by the statement that the first money she ever earned was by scrubbing walks in Philadelphia, and that she was actuated to undertake the labor by a determination to obtain the means to buy a ticket to hear WENDELL PHILLIPS lecture.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

SHIPMENT OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS TO MEXICO.

Minister Motley's Correspondence with Count Mensdorff—Reply of the Austrian Government.

The following is the text of the correspondence which passed between the Hon. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, United States Minister to Austria, and the Count MENSDORFF:

MR. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY TO COUNT MENSDORFF.

VIENNA, May 6, 1866.

It will doubtless be within your Excellency's recollection that, on the 7th of April, I had the honor to lay before you for confidential perusal a dispatch of my own to Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States.

This paper was in answer to a communication from the Secretary of State, instructing me to make as earnest and emphatic protest as was compatible with the profound respect entertained by the United States for the Imperial Royal Government against the departure of any additional soldiers from Austria for Mexico.

The language of the protest which I was thus instructed to make was quoted at length in the dispatch which I had the honor of submitting to your perusal before sending it to Washington. In returning that dispatch I understood your Excellency to observe that it contained a just and explicit statement of the position of the Austrian Government in regard to the affairs of Mexico, and that you had no further observations to make upon it.

Since forwarding that paper to Washington I have received dispatches of a grave nature from my Government in regard to the same subject.

The instructions just received by me from Mr. SEWARD are in answer to my statement to him under date of 27th March last, that the military supplementary convention between the Austrian Government and the Government of Mexico, recognized here as the legitimate one, had been signed on the 11th of March, and that it was expected that about 1,000 volunteers would be shipped very soon from Trieste to Vera Cruz, and at least as many more in the Autumn.

An imperative duty is now placed upon me of again most respectfully calling your Excellency's attention to the general and growing uneasiness throughout the United States on the subject of foreign troops in Mexico. In so doing I wish to use the most courteous and becoming terms that are compatible with a faithful execution of the task just committed to me by my Government.

Recognizing the right of one independent nation, for reasons deemed sufficient by itself, to make war upon another, neighboring independent nation, being called upon to be a judge of the quarrel between the belligerents, the United States have scrupulously maintained neutrality in the war existing during the past few years between the Empire of France and the Republic of Mexico, with which power the United States Government has not ceased to maintain friendly relations.

This preservation of neutrality has been rendered the more difficult in proportion to the growth of the conviction among the people of the United States that the war begun by France for the purpose of redressing grievances, and with a disclaimer of all political intention on the part of France, was continued, as it were, indefinitely, for the purpose of establishing and perpetuating on the borders of our own territory a foreign Imperial Government by means of European troops.

It is hoped that at last an arrangement has been effected by which the French troops, heretofore preventing a full expression of the national will in Mexico, are to be withdrawn.

The appearance of fresh troops arriving from Austria at exactly this moment, therefore, would almost inevitably increase the general excitement in the United States which the recent understanding with the French Government had begun to allay.

It would be thought—erroneous as such a supposition really is—that the Government of Austria was about to succeed that of France in an armed and protective alliance with the new Government which it wishes to see established in Mexico.

A thousand volunteers, many of them perhaps veterans, having served their time in the Austrian army, will be regarded as the precursors of an indefinite number, sufficient to supply the void left by the retiring French forces, and to overawe, for a period of years, the free action of the Mexican people in regard to their form of Government.

The United States Government has, from the beginning, neither acquiesced in nor intimated the possibility of a future acquiescence in the substitution of an Imperial foreign and military Government in the place of the National Republic of Mexico, unless it should satisfy itself that such was unquestionably the will of the Mexican people. That will, in the opinion of the United States Government, can never be manifested in the presence of foreign bayonets and armies. It has, therefore, during its very protracted diplomatic correspondence with the French Imperial Government, been unable to admit the validity of the revolution supposed to have been effected in the Government of Mexico chiefly by the means of European forces.

In its last note addressed to the French Government it expressed itself as understanding the Emperor of the French to announce to the United States his immediate purpose to bring to an end the services of his armies in Mexico, to withdraw them, and in good faith to fall back, without stipulation or condition on the part of the United States, upon the principle of non-intervention, as to which he is henceforth agreed with the United States.

The practice of the United States Government, says the Secretary of State, is from its beginning a guarantee to all nations of the respect of the American people for the free sovereignty of the people in every other State. It is the chief element of foreign intercourse in our history.

Thus much of information I have thought it not superfluous to give of the latest expression by the United States Government to that of France of its sentiments in regard to the affairs of Mexico.

I am now instructed to say to the imperial royal Government of Austria that in the opinion of the United States the time has become to arrive when the position of their Government in relation to Mexico should frankly and distinctly be made known to the imperial royal Government and to all others whom it may directly concern.

The United States, for reasons which seem to them to be just and to have their foundation in the laws of nations, maintain that the domestic republican Government is the only legitimate one existing in Mexico. They cannot, in view of the character of their own political institutions, their proximity and intimate relations toward Mexico, and their just influence in the affairs of the American continent, consent to the subversion of that Government by foreign armies. Having urged upon the French Government their strong, and, as they think, reasonable desire for the withdrawal of the French troops engaged in that objectionable invasion, it now becomes proper for the United States to announce that they are no less opposed to military intervention for political objects hereafter in Mexico, with the sanction of the Austrian Government, than they are opposed to any further intervention of the same character in that country by France.

I am accordingly instructed to state that the United States sincerely desire that Austria may find it just and expedient to come upon the ground of non-intervention in Mexico, which is maintained by the United States, and to which they have invited France. They could not but regard as a matter of serious concern the dispatch of any troops from Austria for Mexico while the subject which I am thus directed to present to the Austrian Government remains under consideration.

I have now faithfully laid before your Excellency, as briefly as the importance of the subject would permit, the position of the United States in regard to Mexico.

Until recently I have been instructed by my Government to abstain from formal political discussions here of the important events occurring in that country. On repeated occasions, however, I have felt it appropriate to express in courteous language, without formality, but in all sincerity, the opinions of the United States Government and people as to the attempt to establish a foreign and Imperial Government by means of European military forces upon the ruins of an American Republic. Those opinions have been no secret to those with whom I have had the honor of conversing, but it is only now that I am instructed by my Government to speak in its name, and to bring the weight of whatever influence it may be thought to possess over the general sentiment of the world. There has been no doubt, I suppose, as to the almost unanimous opinion of the American people on the subject. From time to time it has been my duty to place before the Imperial Royal Government documents emanating from the Cabinet at Washington relating to the affairs of Mexico. The diplomatic correspondence of the United States Government with that of France, and from the beginning of the hostile expeditions against Mexico down to a very recent period, has been regularly printed and is within the reach of all who wish to read it.

Public sentiment in the United States as to intervention on the part of European Governments and soldiers, for the purpose of revolutionizing the polity, subverting the existing institutions and controlling the destiny of American Republics, has been manifested in every way in which it was possible to make it known—by solemn resolutions of Congress, by the utterances of great public meetings, without distinction of party, and by the general voice of the American Press.

The feelings of the American people and its successive Administrations, as exhibited through the whole of their national career and publicly manifested on many solemn occasions, in regard to forcible and armed interference by European Powers with the established institutions on the Western Continent are, whether they may be deemed reasonable or not, and whatever weight may be attached to them by European opinion, a matter of history and known to mankind.

Such interference was long ago proclaimed, on the highest official authority, as of necessity to be considered a manifestation of an untriendly disposition toward the United States.

It is hardly expedient, therefore, on this occasion, to consume more of your Excellency's time by the exposition of a subject so familiar to you.

I beg your Excellency to believe that the frankness and sincerity with which I have thus set forth, in obedience to the instructions of the President, the sentiments of the Government, I have the honor to represent at the Court of His Imperial Royal Majesty are not incompatible with the most entire respect for the Imperial Royal Government and the Austrian nation, and with the warmest and most sincere desire for their welfare.

In conclusion, I feel it my duty in this most grave aspect of affairs to repeat the earnest hope that it may not be found inexpedient to postpone the departure of fresh troops from Austria to Mexico, until such answer to this communication as your Excellency may be pleased to make shall have been candidly and deliberately considered by the United States Government at Washington.

In the meantime, I pray your Excellency, &c.

COUNT MENDSDORFF TO MR. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY.

[Translated from the German.]

VIENNA, May 20, 1866.

The undersigned has had the honor to receive the note addressed to him by Mr. MOTLEY, under date of the 5th inst., which contains the representations his Government has felt itself called upon to make in reference to the volunteers enlisted in the Austrian States for military service in Mexico.

The undersigned has already had, repeatedly, occasion to give Mr. MOTLEY verbal explanations as to the nature and bearing, as well as to the very limited scale of these enlistments, to be made only during a very short period. The object of these explanations was to dispel every possible doubt that could arise in the mind of the Federal Government as to the intentions of the Austrian Government in this affair. It appears, however, from Mr. MOTLEY'S latest communication, that these explanations have not as yet had the effect of setting at rest the apprehensions of the United States Government, who seem to perceive in these enlistments an interference in the internal affairs of Mexico which might induce the United States to abandon the neutral attitude which they have hitherto observed, and which might further be considered by the public opinion of the United States as an unfriendly proceeding against them—a proceeding which would be entirely at variance with the feelings of the Imperial Government.

The undersigned, although not sharing all the points of view developed in Mr. MOTLEY'S note, is, nevertheless, in a position to announce to him that in consequence of the above-mentioned consideration the necessary measures have been taken in order to suspend the departure of the newly enlisted volunteers for Mexico.

In the mean conviction that the Cabinet of Washington will see, in this proceeding of the Imperial Government, a further motive to persevere in its neutral attitude toward Mexico, as well as new proof of the sincere desire of the Imperial Government to keep off all that could act unfavorably on the relations of both countries, the undersigned avails himself, &c.

MENSDORFF.

BRITISH REFORM.

Speech of Mr. Lowe in Opposition to the Bill.

The *Times'* report of the Reform debate on Thursday night occupies twenty columns, and about a fourth of the whole is devoted to Mr. LOWE'S speech. We give a portion of Mr. LOWE'S remarks:

He divided his remarks on the bill under two heads, the grouping of boroughs and the addition of a third member to certain constituencies. Grouping, he acknowledged, was a new word, but in this case it had an unpleasant meaning; it resulted in disfranchising integers, and replacing them by exceeding vulgar fractions; and in answering the question, why are the small boroughs to be disfranchised? he read some passages from Lord RUSSELL'S last book in their praise, from which he proved that this particular proposition was inequitable, and likely to lead to injurious results. But if the small boroughs were to be disfranchised, on what ground were they to be reënfranchised, after being stripped of all the useful functions which they could discharge—as he showed would be the effect of the bill?

He examined minutely the circumstances of the groups proposed to be created, showing that the bill, in its endeavor to remove anomalies created others greater, both numerical and geographical, and that the effect would be to increase expense, and that they could not be remedied in committee. * * * It is not wise, said Mr. LOWE, and the observation is as old as ARISTOTLE, to make a law too closely in accordance with the spirit of the times. The best law for the United States would not, I believe, be a law in a democratic sense; nor would the best law for the French Government be one in an ultra-monarchical sense. (Hear, hear.) There is sound wisdom and policy in this, and it is a matter that ought well to be considered, but which has not been regarded in the crudely-considered measure of the Government—[Loud cheers.] The Chancellor of the Exchequer frightened us all the other day by giving us in prose version of Lord BYRON'S poem on darkness, burning our woods and forests for coal, and dying like the last man and woman. [Laughter and cheers.] The right honorable gentleman founded a practical proposition upon that speculative basis—the proposition that we should pay our debts. He said, "You will have no coal in a hundred years, therefore pay your debts;" then addressed honorable gentlemen opposite, and said, "Commerce may die, navigation may die, and manufactures may die, but the land will remain and be saddled with the debt." [Laughter.] If we are to pay terminable annuities on the strength of the loss of our coal, do not you think we might apply the same doctrine a little to the reform of our constituencies? [Hear hear.] What is the right honorable gentleman asking us by this bill to do? To take away the power as far as he can from the land—[loud Conservative cheers]—from that which is to remain when all these fine things have passed away—from that which will be saddled with the whole undiminished burden of the debt, and to place it upon the most fugitive and transitory elements which, according to the authorities, a breath has made and a breath can unmake. [Cheers.] Is that, upon the right honorable gentleman's own showing, sound prospective wisdom? I do not build myself on such remote contingencies, but I address this merely as an *argumentum ad hominem*, and I should like to hear it answered. [Laughter and cheers.] I have now a word to say with regard to the franchise, and it shall be very short—for I am aware how fully the subject has been discussed. We have had a little light let in upon this subject. The franchise, as we all know, is to be £7. The £7 franchise is defended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on one ground; and his ground is, as we all know, flesh and blood and fathers and brothers. [Loud laughter.] The £7 franchise is defended by the honorable member for Birmingham on another ground; and we all know that that is standing on the ancient lines of the British Constitution. [Renewed laughter and cheers.] By-the-bye, when the honorable member for Birmingham comes to speak again, I hope he will tell me whether the line I have been following in mention is one of those by which he stands. Reading a speech in his campaign of 1858, [laughter,] I find that after having taken some liberties with the Crown, and not spoken too tenderly of the temporal peers, [a laugh,] he goes on to speak of the spiritual peers, and calls them "That creature of monstrous—nay, adulterous—birth." [Loud laughter and cheers.] Now, I suppose there is no part of the British Constitution much more ancient than the spiritual peers. Is that one of the lines on which the honorable member takes his stand? [Cheers.] But the Attorney-General, having recovered from the blow of the little affair about Richmond—[laughter]—became a convert, and, as is mostly the case with converts, an enthusiast. [Loud cheers.] He tells us that he is for the £7 franchise, because, like the honorable member for Birmingham, he is in favor of a household suffrage. [Cheers.] These, then, are the reasons of the three great authorities; and I ask the House whether there is any encouragement in any of their arguments. The franchise is a very small instalment of flesh and blood, and no one can doubt that those who support the measure on that ground take it as a step to something further, and that there will be a cry for more flesh and more blood. The honorable member for Birmingham stands upon the lines of the British Constitution, and he reminds me of a couple of lines on a very excellent American work:

"We stand on the Constitution by thunder,
And of that we have bushels of proof,
For how could we trample upon it, I wonder,
If it was not continually under our hoof?"

[Laughter and cheers.] The honorable member wants the £7 franchise as a step to household suffrage; and, of course, the Attorney-General wishes for the same thing. [Hear, hear.] What I mention the Attorney-General passes upon the Government of which he is a member. * * * *

We have got a measure of very ill-considered and inadequate nature—[cheers]—which cannot be taken as it is, which is full of many principles absolutely subversive and destructive, and which, if we were anxious to aid the Government, we could not accept; such, for instance, as the grouping of boroughs. I will then let us see what objection there can be to what my honorable friend the member for Dumfries advises the Government to do—no hostile advice. What he advises them to do is to put the matter off for another year, and give the educated portion of the country time to decide upon it. There are only two objections to this course. One is, that honorable gentlemen are naturally very anxious for a settlement of the question. But are there materials for a settlement in the bill? [Hear, hear.] How can you settle the grouping, if you maintain the principle on which the Government goes, that of grouping those boroughs that have already members? I am convinced it would generate far more discontent than it allayed, and create far more inequality than it seeks to remove. [Cheers.] Then, the giving constituencies three members is a principle of the greatest gravity and weight, as to which I have not a word to say; but it really connotes the principle of electoral districts. That, surely, is a matter not to be lightly disposed of; nor do I see how it can be compromised, because if the Government gives it up it must select some other apportionment, which can only be done by creating other electoral districts. Then, as regards the franchise; no doubt that we could get through it, because it would only be dealing with a figure, and I dare say there are many honorable gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to great weight, who would like a compromise of the franchise. But then you have to consider this, that a compromise on the franchise is a capitulation. [Cheers.] Take what I said of the opinions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the honorable member for Birmingham, and the Attorney-General, and it is just as true of £8 as of £7, and of £9 as of £8. If you once give up the notion of standing on the existing settlement, so far as the mere money qualification for the franchise is concerned, whatever other qualifications you may add to it, and you give up the whole principle. As the Attorney-General himself sees, you must and ought to go down to household suffrage at last—whether any further is a matter on which you may differ; though, for my part, I think you would have to go further. I must say, therefore, that I can see no materials for a compromise in this bill, and I come therefore to the conclusion that, desirable as it would be, weary as we all are of the subject, and anxious as we all are to get rid of it, there is no place for a compromise. The divergence is too wide, the principles are too weighty, the time is too short, the information is too defective, the subject is too ill-considered. [Loud cheers.] Well, the other objection to a postponement is, as my right honorable friend the Secretary for the Colonies told us, the honor of the Government would not permit them to take that course. [Ironical cheers.] Now, I think we have heard too much about the honor of the Government. The honor of the Government obliged them to bring in a Reform Bill in 1860. It was withdrawn under circumstances which I need not allude to, and as soon as it was was withdrawn in honor of the Government went to sleep. [Laughter.] It slept for six years. Session after session it never done much as winked. [Cheers and laughter.] As long as Lord PALMERSTON lived honor slept soundly; but when Lord PALMERSTON died, and Lord RUSSELL succeeded by seniority [much laughter,] the "sleeping beauty" woke up. [Renewed laughter.] As long as the Government was kept together by having up its Reform Bill, honor did not ask for a Reform Bill; but when, owing to the particular predilections of Lord RUSSELL, the Government was best kept together by having a Reform Bill, honor became querulous and anxious for a Reform Bill. [Cheers.] But that, Sir, is a very peculiar kind of honor. It puts me in mind of Hotspur's description:

"By Heaven, methinks, it were an easy leap
To pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon
Or dive into the bottom of the deep
Where fathom-line could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drowned honor by the locks;
So he, that doth redeem her thence, might wear,
Without corrival, all her dignities."

[The right honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and long-continued cheering, accompanied by the unusual manifestation of clapping of hands in various parts of the House.]

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.

The Country—The People and the Experience of an American.

It is proper to state that the interesting letter from which the following copious extracts are made was written to parents and friends, with no expectation that it would go beyond the family circle. The writer is one of the party sent out by the Western Union Telegraph Company to explore and locate the Collins Overland Telegraph Line, *via* Behring Straits, to Europe. He was formerly connected with the Western Union Telegraph Office, in this city, as assistant manager. It will be seen that he keeps his eyes and ears open, and that he writes admirably.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

GHILIGNA, NORTHEASTERN SIBERIA,
Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1865.

DEAR FOLKS AT HOME: When I look back upon my wanderings for the past three months the time seems so crowded with adventure, strange incidents and customs that I despair of being able to do them justice, even in a hundred letters, and of course in the space of a few pages can give only the barest outline of our journey. I have camped out and slept on the ground in calm, in storm and cold; have been four successive days and nights wet to the skin without any opportunity of once drying myself, on short rations of food, and have suffered almost anything to eat whatever have been lost in the Samanca Mountains in a snow-storm, one hundred miles from help or shelter, with only one day's provisions; I have ridden horseback sixteen hours a day, until I have been so exhausted that I could not get into the saddle. I have slept out doors with a few wild, wandering Koraks when the mercury was frozen at 43° below zero, and many a night have I passed in my dog-sledge, with no covering but the dark-blue Polar sky, with a temperature of 25° and 30° below zero. Had I been told a year ago that I must go through such hardships, I confess, enthusiastic as I was, I should have shrunk back in dismay; but a man can soon accustom himself to almost anything, and I have long ago come to feel perfectly at home in the open air, and to regard with comparative indifference the privations inseparable from such a life. I did flatter myself that I was equal in point of endurance, particularly of cold, with the Kanschadales and Koraks, who have been accustomed to it all their lives; but, alas for my pride, I have been outdone by a woman! Only think of it, a woman—and a pretty one, too. I met with a Korak woman of about 22 years of age on the great Tundra (marked Koraki in the map) who drove a team of reindeers with a loaded sledge from Anadyrsk to Gishiga, and she night slept out in the snow, with no covering whatever, except the clothes she had worn during the day, and in a temperature of 43° below zero, or 75° below the freezing point. Think of that, ye effeminate ladies of America. That I saw myself, although even to me it seems incredible now. I thought it an extraordinary thing to sleep every night in the open air, and in such weather, and I should have frozen to death in two hours had I attempted to sleep without it. She traveled with us, driving her own reindeer and sleeping on the snow every night, from the point marked (*) on the map to the head of Penjinsk Gulf. But all this is not telling you about our journey from Petropaulski.

I believe I wrote you that Mr. ABASA decided to separate our party by sending BUSH and Malcom on to the Amoor River in the *Olga*, and to go himself with me overland to Ghijigha, a distance by the road of 2,500 versts. It was a bright, sunny morning when the *Olga* stood out of the little harbor and across the large, smooth, unruffled bay toward Lighthouse Bluff. MAHOOD had been detained on shore to wait for letters from the Archbishop, and the little brig was four or five miles distant, moving slowly out with a light land breeze, when he and I stepped into Mr. FLUGER'S Whitehall boat and set out after them. A stern chase is proverbially a long chase, and so ours proved to be, for when we were still about a mile distant the sun was high in the heavens, and the men exhausted with rowing. The Captain seeing our approach laid his sails back to wait for us, but the brig was nearly out of the Bay when we boarded her. It drank a glass of white wine to their success, and bidding them a hearty good-bye, as well as the genial Captain and first mate. Mr. FLUGER and I pulled away for Rockaway Point, where we intended to take a lunch. The last thing I saw of the vessel was BUSH standing on the quarter-deck, near the wheel, industriously signaling "good-bye" in telegraph letters with his arm. I felt no little regret in parting with the vessel; I had come to regard her as a home, and I had certainly passed many a happy hour in her little after-cabin. Mr. FLUGER and I did not reach home until about noon. We met Mr. PIERCE'S whaleboat coming out with all the Americans on board intending to board the *Olga*, but she was already out of the bay, and they returned with us. Mr. ABASA hired a house in Petropaulski, and we remained there until Sept. 4, procuring provisions and making arrangements for our departure north. Just before leaving, Mr. ABASA engaged a young American named DODD, who spoke Russian very well, to accompany us, and as he will be a very prominent person in my story, don't forget him. On Monday, Sept. 4, we started in a whaleboat, with all the Americans, including Messrs. Pierce, HUNTER, FROMFIELD, COLES and FLUGER, for Avatcha, to which point we had sent the horses. It is distant only about six miles across the bay, and as there was a fresh breeze, we set a spanker and jib, and went at a furious rate through the water, the spray dashing entirely over us. At Avatcha we bid the Americans good-bye, finding it necessary to drink two bottles of champagne on the occasion, and, as they set out on their return, we reluctantly turned our faces northward, and began poling our way up the shallow river toward Ocoota, to which point the horses had been forwarded. We camped that night in the long grass on the river bank, in a situation commanding a most magnificent view of Mount Villenchinski and the Koratski Volcano. It was a new and strange experience to me, camping out in that wild country, and the impressions which it left on my mind will endure forever. I cannot begin to tell you half that I wish about our horseback ride from Ocoota to Sherone. We were favored with glorious weather, and it was for me one constant thrill of excitement. The scenery was magnificent, and the Geneol Valley Mr. ABASA declared to be unsurpassed by any scenery he had ever witnessed in Europe. At Sherone we left our horses and transferred our baggage to what they called a "plafteaux," consisting of three canoes lashed together at equal distances from each other, and covered with a platform of boards about fifteen feet long and ten wide. On this platform we pitched our tent, and with a native paddling in the end of each canoe, we floated down the rapid stream of the Kamschatka. All day long we would drift down with the current, sitting at the door of our tent, or reclining at full length on the fragrant hay which covered the platform before it. At night we would tie up to a tree and camp in the woods. We had numerous encounters with bears, some of which were very amusing. On Sept. 15 we reached Kluche, which you will see on the map. I think the Kluchefskoi volcano, at the foot of which the village is situated, with the group of surrounding mountains, is one of the finest mountain scenes man ever witnessed. The volcano, which is 16,000 feet high, is continually threatening eruption, and I have heard its rumbling and thundering nearly seventy-five miles. From Kluche we went in single canoes up the Yolofka River to Yolofka, where we again took horses to cross the Tigel mountains. They will always be memorable for a narrow escape which I had on their summit, from apparently an inevitable and terrible death. Nothing but the direct interposition of God's hand could have saved me. We passed several days of much suffering on the mountains, but reached Sedauka, on the river, above Tigel, Sept. 24. Taking canoes again we floated down to Tigel, where we spent several days in resting and refitting. The Governor of Kamaschaks had given us one Cossack from Petropauloski, and from the military commander here we obtained another, so that our party now numbered five. On Sept. 27 we started again on horseback, and after numerous mishaps and adventures, reached Sesnoi on Oct. 3. Here commenced our misfortunes. Mr. ABASA and Mr. DODD attempted to go in a whale-boat from Sesnoi to Padkagernia by sea. I was given command of a party of six men, including our Cossack, with orders to attempt to reach the same point by land. The distance is about 300 versts through a wilderness of mountains. About half-way there is a river called the Samanca, at which point it was agreed the two parties should meet and report progress. In the event of either party arriving at the mouth of the river first, it was agreed that it should wait for the other two days, and if it then failed to come, to return to Sesnoi.

Soon after I had left the weather became terrible, but after three days of much suffering I succeeded in reaching the mountains on this side of the river. In attempting to cross them we were overtaken by a terrible snow-storm, in which our guide lost his way and we wandered about all day among the mountain peaks, our horses floundering to their bellies in the drifts, and a hurricane of wind sweeping across the summits and rushing through the valleys. I finally took the lead of the party myself, and with my pocket compass found my to the sea, coming out on a bold, storm-swept cliff over the water. Here the guide declared he recognized familiar land marks, and he again took the lead and finally brought us, late at night, to the river. We found no signs of the whaleboat. On the following morning a COSSACK informed me to my great astonishment that we had only one day's provisions, so that it was impossible for me to comply with my instructions to wait two days. I waited one day, and as the weather continued stormy and tempestuous, I set out with a heavy heart on my return, without a morsel to eat. During the first day we met a courier from Sesnoi, with a letter from Mr. ABASA, informing me that the whale boat was a failure, and that he had only succeeded in getting fifteen versts, and ordering me to return as rapidly as possible. An unnecessary injunction, for the only alternative was starvation. By riding day and night we reached Sesnoi in two days, but I suffered greatly from hunger on the second day. Had I been inactive, eating no exertion, the two days' fast would have been comparatively nothing, but my physical system was strained every day to the utmost limit of endurance; and had the suffering and exertion been prolonged one more day, I think I should have broken down. Mr. ABASA'S exposure and hardships on the sea beach where he landed in the serf and remained for five days, brought on an attack of rheumatic fever, and it was decided to remain in Sesnoi until the Winter road should be established and then go with dogs. In the meantime DODD was sent back to Tigel to procure a fresh supply of eatables and a physician for Mr. ABASA. We remained in Sesnoi more than a month, Mr. ABASA continuing confined to the house, and attended by the doctor from Tigel. I amused myself by exploring the wild country around Sesnoi with rifle and revolvers, hunting bear, foxes, wolves and reindeer. On the 14th of November, Mr. ABASA having nearly recovered, we started a second time for Padkagernia with seventeen sledges and two hundred dogs. The weather was quite cold, the thermometer being, most of the time below zero, but we reached Padkagernia on the fourth day. On the night of the fifth day at the Poosteretsk Bologaus the thermometer stood at 30° below zero, and we slept in our sledges in the open air. On the following day we reached the first Korak yourte, and exchanged our dogs for reindeer. Until Thanksgiving day we journeyed along at the rate of about fifty versts per day, coming now and then to a yourte and exchanging our deer for fresh ones. It was on the night of Thanksgiving day that the thermometer sunk to 43° below zero, the coldest temperature I have yet experienced. On the 28th we reached Kumenoi, of the wildness and fierceness of whose people we had heard so much, but we experienced no trouble with them, and after six days more of day travel reached "Ghijigha," from which place I date my letter.

The Governor of Northeastern Siberia, who resides here, had already received from the Governor-General at Irkoutsk, notice that a party would be landed somewhere in Northeastern Siberia this season, and had been ordered to give us every possible assistance. We find him disposed to do everything in his power to assist us. We are very much disappointed at the failure of the Anadyr party to cooperate with us, not only because we lose the men, but because we expected to hear through them of Col. BULKLEY'S success, and the fortunes of the other parties. Now, on the shoulders of only five men is left the exploration of 7,000 versts of wilderness, in the depth of a Siberian Winter, and with only the most imperfect means of transportation. To DODD and myself is intrusted the exploration and location of the whole line between Ghijiga and the Krasnee or Red River, which empties into the Anadyr River near its mouth. The total distance is about 1,100 versts, and the country, particularly that between here and Anadyrsk, is the worst which the line will have to traverse on the Asiatic side. Mr. ABASA, with our faithful Cossack, will shortly start on dog sledges for Okhotsk and Dian, where he expects to meet Bush and the men. On

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1866.

To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The news from Europe by the *City of Paris* is of the highest importance. The Peace Conference has been abandoned, and all hope of averting war has vanished. The responsibility of this failure is thrown upon Austria, that Power having made demands that rendered it useless to hold a conference. When the *City of Paris* left Liverpool, it was supposed that hostilities might break out immediately.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House Mr. GARFIELD gave notice that he would next Monday offer a resolution directing the Committee on Mileage to examine and report what discrepancy, if any, there was between the amount of mileage secured by members of last Congress, and the amount claimed by them, and directing the Committee to allow no more mileage in future to a member than is claimed by him. Mr. STEVENS gave notice of his intention to offer the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire as to the propriety of loaning to the Republic of Mexico, on proper security, twenty millions of dollars, to enable said republic to prevent the overthrow of its Government and the establishment of a monarchial Government on the Continent of America." He addressed the House in favor of the proposition. Mr. DAVIS announced to the House the death of Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, Representative of the Third Congressional District of New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

The commencement exercises at Amherst College this year are as follows: Baccalaureate sermon by President STEARNS on Sunday, July 8; prize speaking by members of the sophomore and freshmen classes on Monday evening, 9th; examination of candidates for admission to college Tuesday forenoon, 10th; meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa society Tuesday afternoon, and address before the same by GEORGE S. HILLARD of Boston; address before the Society of Religious Inquiry on Tuesday evening; alumni meeting on Wednesday morning, and address before the Social Union in the afternoon by R. S. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; concert by the Germania band of Boston in the evening; on Thursday, July 12, the regular commencement exercises. Several classes will have their reunions.

It isn't often that a Shaker comes to grief, but the general agent of a society in Maine has been arrested and ignominiously cast into prison in Portland upon two writs, one of trover, the other of assumpsit, for misappropriating or retaining funds belonging to the Society. The amount of *ad damnum* of both writs is $15,000. The Society seems to be unwilling to be shaken down to so large an amount in silence. In fact, as we are gravely informed by an Eastern paper, the elders, who have held him in suspicion for some time, a few days since summarily stripped and searched him to discover if he had any money or bonds about him, it having been reported that he was about to leave the Society and take unto himself a wife.

A very foolish man proposes to walk across Niagara River at the Falls this Summer on a small wire, carrying his wife and son on his back. He also proposes to walk across as the American eagle, and is now having a large leathern cage, which will be filled with feathers, and otherwise manipulated so as to resemble a live eagle of monstrous proportions. This is to fit closely about his body, and on walking the wire he will balance himself by flapping the artificial wings. At the same time a rope is to be suspended by him below the wire, to which his son, a boy eight years old, will cling, and go through with various athletic performances as his father advances across the Falls.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and wife were entertained at a soiree and banquet at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, on Tuesday last. The affair was quite select, only about 150 persons being present. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and the General, who does not pride himself upon his Terpsichorean accomplishments, was evidently much amused as he was pulled through the "figures" by his partner. Another episode of the General's stay in St. Louis was the suit brought by him against J. W. WHITE, for unlawful detainer, which he expected would be tried at the present term of the Circuit Court, but which was postponed until October.

A meeting of colored people was recently held at Huntsville, Ala., which was addressed by a colored man named FURBUSH. He earnestly advised his race to cultivate friendship and amity with the people of the South. He said they were excluded from industrial pursuits in the North, and the way is open to them in the South to obtain employment, and secure homes for themselves and children. CEPAS DAVIS was present, and made a short speech, which contained some good advice. He proposed to donate to FURBUSH two acres of land, upon which to erect a school house for the colored children.

A singular casualty recently occurred at Grafton, Mass., by which Mr. H. K. POTTER, a gentleman well known to many citizens of Worcester as an active member of the Horticultural Society, lost his life. He had been for some time engaged in sinking large stones that lay around on his farm, and had finally come to the last one, a huge boulder, weighing perhaps two tons or more. He was engaged all the morning of Friday in digging a large hole by the side of it and partially under it, when the rock fell, crushing him against the side of the cavity, and probably causing instant death.

On the 13th inst., five bushwhackers entered Independence, Mo., and went to the house of HENRY BUGLER, City Marshal, and demanded of him the key of the jail, that they might release one of their party, named PARRY, who had been arrested the day before and lodged in jail. Mr. BUGLER refused to give up the key, and was instantly killed. Several citizens armed themselves and went to BUGLER'S house and forced the bushwhackers to retreat, but having no horses they could not pursue them, and the outlaws escaped unhurt.

A gentleman who has just got home from a tour in Europe says his expenses have been on an average $5 a day in gold, and adds: "This includes everything, and pays also for several fair clothing purchases. My journey has lasted seven and a half months, and I am sure I could not have seen and learned in the United States in that time, half as much as I did, for twice the money. I lived well everywhere, with very few exceptions, and there were no places, that I now remember, where I did not get good bread, well-cooked meats and healthy wine."

The new iron bridge over the Connecticut River at Windsor Locks, Conn., erected by the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, is among the great enterprises of the day. The iron work was brought from England, where it was manufactured by FAIRBAIRN & Co., of Manchester. The work of erecting the bridge was begun the last week in June, 1865, and progressed without interruption until the whole iron work was finished on Feb. 1, 1866. Its total weight is about 624 tons, and its entire cost, when completed, was $264,784.

Dr. MANNING, of Palmer, has brought a suit against W. S. NICHOLS, of Monson, Mass., to recieve $200 for medical attendance upon his daughter, who for several years has been unable to walk or talk. Dr. MANNING says he began treating her in January last, and agreed to charge nothing for his services unless he could make her walk and talk before the 1st of May. She recovered previous to that time, and her friends decline paying the doctor's bill, claiming that her remarkable cure was caused by the prayers of the Church, and not by any medicine of the doctor's.

In some portions of this County, says the Owensboro (Ky.) *Shield*, the snakes are so numerous that it is impossible for farmers to cultivate their crops. On Panther Creek, a stream near this city, as high as five hundred snakes have been discovered in one body; fishing has been almost entirely abandoned in this creek on account of snakes, and in some portions of the country stock have left the woods terror-stricken on account of the numerous quantity of snakes.

A number of ladies of Baltimore, desiring to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the working-women of the City, have formed themselves into a joint stock company, to be known as the "Ladies Coöperative Tailoring Association." They have obtained a charter under the general law for an authorized capital of $20,000. The ultimate object of the Association is to carry on the clothing business in all its branches, with the design of paying sewing-women living wages.

The Troy *Whig* says that on Thursday morning a farmer named HENRY TULLOCH, residing in Princetown, about ten miles from Schenectady, was attacked with cholera, and at four o'clock in the afternoon was a corpse. The locality where he lived is entirely healthy and salubrious, being elevated too far from the city to be affected with any noxious gases. Two additional cases have been reported at Schenectady.

The oldest house in the United States, now standing as it was originally built, is Rev. Dr. WHITEFIELD'S, at Guilford, Conn. It was built in 1639. The walls are of stone, and the woodwork is of oak. The diamond-shaped windows were removed some sixty or seventy years ago, but in other respects the venerable mansion remains in its original state. The elevation of the first story is seven feet and eight inches; the height of the second is six feet and nine inches.

A vein of tripoli, twenty feet in thickness, fifty rods wide, and a mile in length, has been discovered near the town of Stillwater, Minn. It is said to be free from acids, mica or calcareous earths, and equal to the Mount Eagle tripoli, so celebrated in this country and Europe. Nothing has ever yet been discovered equal to the pure tripoli for cleansing and burnishing all metallic and glass surfaces.

Rev. Dr. BULLOCK, Pastor of the Franklin Presbyterian Church at Baltimore, has announced his intention of dissolving his connection with the Old School Presbyterian Church of the North, on account of the action of its late General Assembly on political matters. He declares that he cannot adhere to a body that asks a person what his politics are, rather than what is his religious faith.

President WARNER, of Liberia, writes urging upon the colored population of this country the importance of African colonization as the best possible remedy for all existing evils. He thinks that under the most favorable circumstances the blacks will never have acceded to them the same measure of social privilege and political rights as is enjoyed by all other citizens of the country.

Rev. HARRY HOPKINS, son of President HOPKINS, of Williams College, is about to be installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Westfield, Mass. At the beginning of the war he entered the army as Chaplain, and was for a long time stationed at Alexandria, in connection with the Mansion House Hospital. Thousands of our volunteer soldiers will long remember his devoted labors in their behalf.

In Newbern, N. C., the City Council has voted two to three not to purchase a United States flag to be displayed from the City Hall. The argument in opposition was that the United States would not allow representatives from the South in Congress, therefore the South ought not to allow the flag to be shown within her borders.

Gold has been discovered in Canisteer, in the Township of Vernon, Sussex County, and at Wynockie, in Passaic County, N. J. A ton of ore, taken from the mine in Canisteer, about five feet below the surface, and apparently of the average quality, has been worked, and the yield was $88 in gold and $16 91 in silver, or $104 91 in all.

The class day exercises of Brown University, at Providence, occurred on Wednesday. The oration was delivered by WILLIAM H. SPENCER, and the poem by PRESTON GURNEY. The address to the undergraduates was given by S. H. ALBRO, and the speakers at the planting of the class tree were N. N. GLAZIER and E. H. PORTER.

It is reported that through the interior of Alabama there is general discouragement and gloom. Many people declare that Providence has abandoned them, and that they see no alternative before them but ultimate starvation and death. Violent storms continue, and what little wheat was harvested is likely to be ruined in the sheaf.

A few days since there was an exhibition of trained horses in Cincinnati, which attracted considerable attention. Two splendid stallions, attached to a buggy, were driven upon the square by a Mr. ROCKWELL, and made to perform all the usual movements without bridle, bit or reins, and guided solely by the whip.

The proprietors of the Detroit *Advertiser* celebrated its thirtieth anniversary on the 11th inst. Among the guests of the evening were many of the most eminent men of the State, and several gentlemen from elsewhere, who have been either identified with the paper in the past, or with the party of which the *Advertiser* is the efficient and influential organ.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, Esq., has presented to the Commissioner of the City Property of Philadelphia the lifeboat used by Dr. KANE in his escape from the perils of the Arctic Seas. The boat is to be hung between two trees in Fairmount Park, near the Log Cabin, and a light shed will be placed over it, to protect it from the weather.

Cassimere cloth, equal in texture and durability to the best English manufacture, is now made at Minneapolis, Minn., of the wool grown in that State. Ten years ago that city was hardly laid out, and the country around St. Anthony's Falls was an unbroken wilderness.

The Northampton Horticultural Society have given their first prize for the destruction of caterpillars' nests to L. C. FERRY, who destroyed 604. The total number of nests destroyed was 2,074, at an expense to the Society of $10. A singularly cheap and profitable experiment.

Proctor's Cave, recently discovered about three miles from the celebrated Mammoth Cave, is said to surpass the latter in extent, grandeur and the beauty of the mineral formations. Prof. WRIGHT, of Louisville, is making a thorough exploration of this subterranean wonder.

CHARLES A. SHERMAN, of Boonesboro, Iowa, has brought suit for $100,000 damages against the Western Stage Company of that State, for the loss of his wife, child and mother, by being drowned by one of the company's stages being driven off the bridge into the river, four or five years ago.

The Old South Church in Boston has advertised its chapel to let. This is the place almost as famous for its prayer-meetings as the Old Dutch Church in New-York, and as the Old South is the richest parish in Boston, the project is denounced in the secular press of the city as mercenary.

A report from Gen. HUMPHREYS estimates that the complete and permanent repair of all the levees of the Mississippi River would require $1,200,000 for the State of Arkansas; $1,500,000 for Mississippi; $1,200,000 for Louisiana. A total of $3,900,000.

One of the Methodist ministers at the Boston Convention last week, stated that his salary for the first year's preaching consisted of a new hat and a bushel of apples. Since then he has been more fortunate, having received about $25 annually.

Western papers assert that what were vast treeless prairies in Illinois twelve years ago, are now covered with a dense growth of thrifty young forest trees, comprising various species of oaks, hickory, cottonwood, ash, &c.

A New-Haven company has begun the manufacture of a compressed stone for building purposes. It is made of sand, pulverized quartz and silicate of soda, and hardens within 24 hours from the consistency of putty to the solidity of stone.

A woman named MARY NOBLEST was arrested recently in Knox County, Ohio, for stealing meat and robbing and burning a church library. It is said she stole the meat and then stole the Sunday-school library to cook the meat with.

Mr. SULLIVANT, the farmer of seventy thousand acres in Champaign County, Ill., has planted eleven hundred acres of corn this year, and other crops in proportion.

The class of 1846 at William's College are making preparations to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their graduation at the next commencement.

According to the recent State census, New-Jersey has now a population of 778,700, which is a gain in five years of over 100,000. Hudson and Essex Counties exhibit the largest relative increase.

The Schoharie (N. Y.) *Republican* says: "Owing to the veto of the Governor, the Susquehanna Railroad will not be extended beyond Nineveh this Fall. Nineveh is 20 miles beyond Unadilla."

Through parts of the Western and Southwestern States, the heat during the last week has been extreme. At Nashville the Mercury reached 97, and at Cincinnati the early morning temperature was 90.

At Cherry Valley, Otsego County, in this State, the Tryon House and barn attached, and also a dwelling-house, were destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. Loss $8,000 to $10,000; insured for $6,000.

Middlebury, Vt., is to have a centennial celebration this year, on the first clearing made in 1766.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Police Courts on Saturday, the following cases were disposed of: SARAH FORREST, a milliner, was held for trial on a charge of having forged a check. HERMANN F. W. STUCHER, a Prussian, was also committed for trial on a charge of bigamy, preferred against him by both wives. DANIEL MOORE and CHARLES W. SEABURY were held to bail for trial on a charge of counterfeiting trade marks, on complaint of Mayor CLEVELAND, of Jersey City. JAMES CLARK and JOHN SMITH were committed to answer the charge of burglary, without bail, they having been caught almost in the act. ANTOINE ZAINLE was committed for trial for carrying a sword cane in violation of law. EDWARD PENDLETON was held for trial for burglary, he having sold a portion of the stolen goods. GEORGE WILSON was also held for trial for pocket picking, being caught in the act.

The argument in the case of PAUL FALK *vs.* the Board of Excise, the Police Commissioners and others, was commenced yesterday in the Common Pleas, Special Term, before Judge CARDOZO. This action, like the one of HOLT against the same defendants, already reported, is regarded as a test case, and differs from that only in the fact that the right to sell lager beer on Sunday is involved—it being claimed that lager is not intoxicating. The plaintiff's counsel only, was heard yesterday. Defendants will commence their argument next Friday at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

Mr. RUFUS DURKEE, of Grafton, Rensselaer County, farmer, died of cholera at No. 157 Waverley-place, on Friday night. Yesterday morning, Mrs. JANE MCCLOY, a widow, aged 66 years, died at No. 36 Oak-street, of cholera. On Friday night there were 49 cholera patients on board the cholera-ship. One patient died on Friday. Yesterday there were 45 patients on board the *Falcon*.

The police order for closing unlicensed bars yesterday, has been rescinded, but is to be revived and enforced on Wednesday next. Treasurer MANIERRE has received from licenses $907,000.

ROBERT GILBERT, a watchman, aged 65 years, died of cholera in the basement of No. 639 Water-street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after having been sick only seven hours.

A decree of divorce was yesterday granted by the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM presiding, in the case of JOHN E. ALFRED *vs.* ELIZABETH ALFRED.

The Impending War in Europe.

The intelligence received yesterday by the *City of Paris* justifies the belief that hostilities have already commenced in Europe. As we anticipated, the projected meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers was abandoned, the plan of Austria containing reservations which were regarded by France and England as tantamount to a refusal to join in the deliberations of the Conference. At latest advices matters stood as they were before the invitations to a Conference were sent out by the neutral Powers, and the question of peace rested solely with Governments that had expended millions in arming for war. The action of Austria was generally condemned by the Press of France and England. That Power is charged with seeking to precipitate Europe into war, for the second time within seven years. Though it cannot be said that she created the danger which the Conference was designed to avert, she cannot avoid being regarded as the actual cause of the failure of an attempt to settle the quarrel without resorting to the sword.

Following upon the failure of the Conference we have intimations of speedy military movements. Prussia was prepared to occupy Holstein, where an easy and not unimportant victory was probably won; by striking the first blow there, she would obtain possession of the territory which was the cause of the war, and would proceed to carry out her plans of annexation. It was expected that the Austrians would at once occupy Silesia, and probably attempt a march on Berlin. In Italy warlike preparations were pressed forward with extraordinary rapidity. The number of volunteers amount to nearly one hundred thousand, and the Italian Government was engaging English steamers for the purpose of transporting troops.

The next steamer from Europe may bring us news that the great struggle has commenced—perhaps news of a battle—the character of which will foreshadow the probable result of the campaign.

Sanitary Matters.

The occurrence of sporadic cases of cholera here and there over the City, though happening every season, should this year be a sharp warning to all our citizens to attend to sanitary precautions. Most of the recent cases seem to have been stimulated, if not caused, by the filth and bad ventilation and poisoned atmosphere of our lowest Wards. The unhappy victims either lived in these districts or spent the night in them, and their system being inoculated with the malarious or poisonous atmosphere, any slight indiscretion, such as drinking beer, or eating unripe fruit, or over-exertion, brought on the diarrhœa, which speedily passed into Asiatic cholera. The remarkably cool weather and the great exertions of the Board of Health have prevented the disease thus far from becoming an epidemic. The promptitude with which the Board sent six Inspectors and quantities of disenfectants to that notorious block in Cherry-street, on Wednesday, to check any results from the malignant case which appeared there, cannot be too highly praised. It may have prevented the disease from breaking out in that horrible neighborhood, where houses without sewers are crowded one behind another, scarce three yards apart, and the tenants are habitually intoxicated, and where a great population lives in damp cellars and filthy holes, hardly larger than the pantries of the rich. Let cholera once get a foothold there, and it would rage as it does in the steerages of emigrant ships, though not improbably the adjacent respectable quarters, such as East Broadway and other streets, would be as free as were the first cabins in these very ships. The Board of Health would be obliged to do all they have done with the emigrants—clear the inhabitants entirely out of whole blocks of the infected districts, and then clean, disinfect, and whitewash.

As the season advances, and the heat increases, it behooves our citizens to to be more and more careful of the condition of their dwellings and yards, and the streets adjacent; to at once disinfect or deodorize with chloride of lime or any other disinfectant, any suspicious or noxious place, or substance near their houses or beneath them.

Greater care should be taken than usual in regard to any unusual object of diet or indulgence, and sudden checking of perspiration should be especially avoided. The moment the preliminary symptom appears, the person, however indifferent he may feel about it, should lie down, and send for a physician, and then, as statistics show, the dangers are almost infinitesimal. It is the delay or carelessness that carries so many off in cholera-epidemics; and it must be remembered that at least thus far this year the disease seems to have worked in individual cases with remarkable activity.

A calm mind and temperate habits are the best safeguards.

But while we are escaping so remarkably in this City, the unfortunate emigrants who arrive in infected ships seem destined to another experience of American barbarism.

The Courts have laid an injunction on the occupation of Seguine's Point for the next two weeks. To-morrow two or three thousand passengers may arrive in plague-stricken ships, and yet there is not a foot of ground to receive them or any hospital for them.

They must stay and rot or die in their infected holds and wretched cabins. Each vessel like the *Peruvian* will become a hot-house of cholera. And if the laws of nature and Providence do not punish our inhumanity, by a terrible spread of the pestilence to Staten Island, New-Jersey and Long Island from such *foci* of disease, lying in our barbor, it will be a most fortunate reprieve or escape.

If the Commissioners cannot secure the Point, we still think the proper course would be for Congress to authorize the Government to take possession of Sandy Hook, paying the proper value, and make that a National Quarantine to treat rightly so important a matter as the foreign immigration. It will become a national loss as well as a disgrace, if emigrants are met in this cruel and inhospitable way. The currents of vigorous workers with the means they bring, which fill our treasury, may be turned to other countries. Congress ought to consider the subject.

Among the new measures which the Board of Health may inaugurate for the health and comfort of our citizens, we suggest the opening, in various parts of the City, of fountains, or pretty faucets with tin cups, to give the crowd good water. In London they have been found most efficient in checking drinking at the liquor-saloons (this season positively dangerous to the public health;) they cost but little, and would bring a harvest of popular gratitude to the Commissioners. They are particularly needed on Sunday, when the masses wander to and fro, without any means of slaking thirst, and would be a fair compensation to the crowd for the loss of their favorite lager-beer.

The Future of Ireland.

It is beginning to be perceived in England that some steps must be taken which will do something more than repress the hopes of liberal and intelligent Irishmen. Many writers are coincident in the opinion that the method of legislation must undergo a change, and that it must in future be framed with regard to the feelings of the Irish people. Of those who have openly avowed this, Mr. GLADSTONE is foremost. He has not only introduced bills on tenant right, on the oaths of Catholic members of Parliament, and for the relief of the educational establishments from religious disabilities, but is said to be willing to place the Established and the Roman Catholic Churches upon an equality. In fact he has been in favor of endowments for Catholic clergy when the question has been debated. Whether Mr. GLADSTONE be of the Government or the Opposition, his opinions will have great weight; but he is not alone in his advocacy of a liberal policy toward Ireland. The Liberal party in Parliament is quite awake to the need of removing causes of Irish discontent, and that party has received several notable accessions of late. The change of sentiment, or rather this awakening on the Irish question, gives, moreover, to the Irish members a new strength. They have it in their power, by a cordial union with the Liberals, to organize a large party in the House, and one which may work effectively also.

There is another work which the future has in store, and that is the education of the masses in Ireland toward clear ideas of their real opportunities of improvement. The position of the tenant right question is an illustration of the need of this. The new bill, while it defines the nature of the compensation which a tenant may agree to receive for improvements made, still leaves it in the landlord's power to refuse to enter into such an agreement. It is said that there are large numbers of tenants who will continue to hold upon the old terms from the fact that there are more offering tenants than land. A general diffusion of knowledge upon the subject, so that tenants would all decline to occupy unless the compensation agreement were made with them, would, in the absence of an act compelling the granting of such, go far toward altering the present system. We do not know how much the Fenian agitation has cost Irishmen in this country, but the money would have gone a long way toward diffusing correct ideas in Ireland not only upon the tenant question, but on agricultural and industrial subjects.

If the real friends of Ireland will now unite to support the efforts of those who are moving in her behalf, there may before long be something more pleasant to chronicle than the incarceration of earnest but visionary men within the hopeless solitude of English prisons.

OPPONENTS OF REFORM IN ENGLAND.—We publish this morning extracts from a remarkable speech of Mr. LOWE'S on the Reform Bills now before the British House of Commons. Mr. LOWE scarcely any longer conceals his opposition, not merely to the specific measures introduced by Mr. GLADSTONE, but to *any measure* of Reform looking to a lowering of the franchise or *a readjustment of the Representation*. In short, he says for the Tory Party, what they have not the courage, or perhaps the ability, to say for themselves.

And Mr. LOWE seems to be making converts. The London *Times*, to which he is a contributor, gives up nearly half the space devoted to Parliamentary reports, to the speech from which we quote; and in the editorial columns of the same journal Mr. LOWE'S views are not simply indorsed, but are reproduced in an abbreviated form as editorial opinion. Mr. LOWE, moreover, has made serious inroads into the Whig ranks. Capt. HAYTER, the son and successor in Parliament of the old Whig placeman, Sir WILLIAM HAYTER, has led off against his party chief with an amendment against the proposed distribution of seats; and the vote, which has yet to be taken on that amendment will, doubtless, determine the fate of the Russell-Gladstone Ministry. In the same week in which that important defection took place, another Whig member had put the Government in a minority on a question bearing upon bribery at elections—a question which the recalcitrant member desired to fasten on to the double-jointed measure of reform now under consideration. Having yielded the point of dealing with the franchise and the representation in separate measures, Mr. GLADSTONE, then, found himself in a minority at the instance of a Whig follower on the best mode of dealing with electoral corruption, and is now fighting against another party revolt, on the principle of distributing Parliamentary seats. All this within six or eight weeks of the close of the session; each day seeing the Opposition more unscrupulous and determined. The prospect for Lord RUSSELL and his colleagues, altogether, is exceedingly cloudy, and it need not excite great astonishment if the next mail should bring news of a ministerial crisis.

Appliances Against Intemperance—Free Reading Rooms.

We are rejoiced to see a greater attention paid continually by the "reformers" of society to the moral appliances against intemperance; that is, to those cultivating those higher tastes, or satisfying those legitimate desires, whose gratification, with the majority of mankind, seem to take the place of the pleasures from excessive alcoholic stimulants. The great principle is more and more recognized that the root and source of one of the worst of human vices is a natural and proper desire of amusement, and that it is ordinarily a law that a higher enjoyment will drive out the taste for a lower. There is no doubt a universal appetite in mankind for alcoholic excitement; against this no wise reformer or legislator should struggle, as an absolute evil. His great effort should be to lessen the inducements to an over-indulgence of this propensity. Probably the greatest social evils afflicting the working masses in all countries arise from the excesses in gratifying this natural appetite. But to remedy these, though we would not discourage other efforts, we hold that the wisest means are what may be called the flank movements against the enemy—all those resources for general education, refinement, morality and temperance, and those gradual but most powerful influences which come from more elevated amusements and higher tastes, which imperceptibly raise the mass of a people above the habit of intoxication. We consider, for instance, the Central Park a grand temperance institution, and the Saturday concerts as good as so many lectures on total abstinence. The Zoological Gardens of Paris, and the Sydenham Palace, with its superb and instructive exhibitions, furnished so cheaply to the people of London, and the Free National Gallery and the British Museum, we look upon as so many Temperance Societies; not that artistic and intelligent persons do not ever get drunk, but because, on the whole, the masses who habitually enjoy these pleasures will not seek for the lower enjoyments of the liquor-taverns. So, for instance, a light wine made cheap for the poorer classes will tend gradually to drive out the use of the more intense and intoxicating stimulants, and thus be in effect a temperance agent. Those seeking to improve the most degraded classes in the large cities are becoming more and more aware of these principles, and of the matter-of-fact nature of the causes of much of the intemperance prevailing.

Every one sees that the young men living in tenement-houses must almost of necessity resort to liquor-shops for society, comfort, and even the news of the day. The enjoyments which we all obtain so naturally in our homes or at the houses of friends or in Clubs, they must seek in rum-saloons.

When once there, reading the papers or chatting with a friend, the rule of the place, and their own sense of what is proper, compels them to call for a drink; one glass leads to another, the excitement draws them to comrades not of the best, and to pleasures of the lowest kind; the habit is soon formed, and a sensible, good-hearted young man speedily becomes a hard drinker, then a toper, and then a useless vagabond. If it be a man with a family, he becomes tired of the close quarters and the everlasting confusion and annoyance of his home, and he resorts to the rum-shop, as men of the higher class resort to the Club, for society, pastime, and forgetfulness of care and narrow means. Here, as we all know, he makes the first steps, which lead so many thousands to drunkenness and poverty, to sorrow and ruin.

The effort of which we have so often spoken in these columns has just been fairly made to supply this class of persons with a club without liquor—a place for reading, and amusement, and society, where the only temptation is that to virtue. It has been made in the worst Ward in the City—the *First*—where, if we remember correctly, the number of liquor-shops averages two to each dwelling-house—the quarter behind old Trinity Church. A Committee of public-spirited gentlemen, doing business in the First Ward, have opened a Free Reading-room for all classes, at No. 50 Trinity-place, near Rector-street. The various papers and magazines of the City are here accessible to working-men, in a pleasant, well-lighted room, while dominoes, backgammon, checkers and other games can help pass away the time for those who do not read. Coffee and cigars, and slight refreshments, are furnished at moderate rates to those who wish for them. The room is crowded every evening with young men, eager for improvement or desiring society, who before this have had no place of resort but the corner-groceries and liquor-saloons. No doubt many a youth will date his first gratification of higher tastes, his first step in self-improvement, and his salvation from bad associations, to this unobtrusive but most useful instrumentality. Here, too, many a man with family will pass quietly and soberly his leisure hours, enjoying himself or improving his mind, and returning home to his wife and children, not having spent the hard-earned wages and brought his family to misery, and not brutalized by drink. Many a family of children in this Ward, will have cause to bless this simple Reading-room, as the saving influence on their father from poverty or crime. Such wise and humane efforts need no commendation from us. They speak for themselves. Their praise will be found in their fruits; in the broken hearts healed, the homes preserved from the drunkard's curse, the children saved from penury and destitution and crime, the young men redeemed to usefulness and a virtuous life, and the unconscious and blessed influence they scatter about a populous quarter.

Still such enterprises, if they claim no public praise, must at least have funds, and we are glad to call attention to the want of this and to give notice that all subscriptions must be sent to its Treasurer, the public-spirited gentleman who has so long supported various useful charities in the First Ward, J. COUPER LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 16.

DEATH OF COL. SEATON.

Col. W. W. SEATON, well known in connection with the *National Intelligencer*, died to-day, of cancer, with which disease he had been afflicted for some months. He was aged about 81 years.

THE ROSSEAU-GRINNELL AFFAIR.

The Committee to investigate the Rosseau-Grinnell affair met this A. M., but Mr. ROUSSEAU desiring to avail himself of a week's absence, the Committee postponed action until Saturday of next week. Mr. GRINNELL asserted his readiness to go on.

MORE PARDONS.

WADE KEYS, of Montgomery, Ala., late rebel Assistant Secretary of War, has been pardoned by the President, upon the special recommendation and request of Attorney-Gen. SPEED and Rear-Admiral LEE.

GEORGE MANEY, of Nashville, Tenn., late Confederate Brigadier-General, has also been pardoned at the request of the Attorney-General and Major-Gen. THOMAS.

FENIANISM.

Col. ROBERTS, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, arrived here to-day, and was called upon by numerous Senators. Head-Centre STEPHENS is stopping at the same hotel, but has ceased to be an object of interest.

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.

In a libel suit pending in the Circuit Court of this District, Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON was summoned as a witness to produce an original letter addressed to the former Assistant Secretary of War, DANA, which letter contains the matter alleged to be libelous. Mr. STANTON put in an affidavit respectfully submitting his objections to the production of the paper in question, and asking to be discharged from further attendance. The affidavit bore the following indorsement:

"SIR: Letters on file with the Heads of Departments are privileged communications. Unless their publication has been authorized, no copies should be taken at private request, and the production of the original cannot be compelled in a suit between individuals. It has been ruled that such communications cannot be made the foundation of an action for libel. Then I think the head of a Department is bound not to produce a paper on file in his office. Such a letter as you describe is a privileged communication.

(Signed,) J. SPEED, Attorney-General."

Judge OLIN will render a decision on Monday whether the original shall be produced. The letter in question addressed to Mr. DANA impugned the loyalty of the plaintiff, and, as alleged, injured him in his business transactions with the Government.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 16.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. MORRILL stated that he believed this would be the last day of the session that would be devoted to general discussion, and he hoped members would make the most of it, and that they would be prepared to work every other day of the session, which he hoped would now be very short.

MILEAGE.

Mr. GARFIELD gave notice that he would, next Monday, offer a resolution directing the Committee on Mileage to examine and report what discrepancy, if any, there was between the amount of mileage secured by members of last Congress and the amount claimed by them, and directing the Committee to allow no more mileage in future to a member than is claimed by him.

He explained the reason why he wished the resolution to be adopted. On looking into the Executive Document No. 125, showing the pay and mileage of members for last Congress, he found himself set down as being paid for 2,740 miles of travel, being for 685 miles four times, whereas he had only claimed, in answer to the circular sent him by the Chairman of the Committee on Mileage, 565 miles as the distance from his home to Washington; that multiplied by four would make the number of miles for which he should be paid 2,260, so that he was paid for 480 miles more than he had claimed. Drawing his mileage in sums of $50 and $100 at a time, he did not notice this discrepancy, and it was only on referring to the document that he became aware of the fact. He found now, on inquiry, that other members from Ohio, and perhaps from all parts of the country, had been allowed more mileage than they had claimed.

The gentleman from Cleveland, (Mr. SPALDING,) claimed for only five hundred and ten miles and was allowed for six hundred and thirty-four, and his colleague (Mr. SCHENCK) claimed for only six hundred and eiguty-nine miles and was allowed for eight hundred and twelve. The letters in which they stated the number of miles traveled in reply to the Circular of the Chairman of the Committee on Millage, he found in the room of the Sergeant-at-arms, and endorsed with the increased number of miles, "Approved, J. W. W." [The initials of Mr. WHITE, of Ohio, chairman of the Committee.—Reporter.]

In the case of his colleague (Mr. SCHENCK) he had discovered, on being paid the balance due him on the last day of Congress, the discrepancy, and had declined to receive the increased amount. It appears that the Committee on Mileage had in this way a scale of distances utterly unknown to the members, and now the whole thing was published to Congress and the country, and members were set down as having received a very considerable amount more than they had claimed. He, therefore, gave this notice that he would, next Monday, ask unanimous consent to offer the resolution directing the Committee on Mileage to inquire into the matter.

Mr. DAWES suggested jocularly that the extra mileage allowed may have been for the distances traveled by members when passing between the tellers when voting.

RECONSTRUCTION.

No business being in order, except general debate on the President's Annual Message, Mr. JULIAN made a speech in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

MEXICAN LOAN.

Mr. STEVENS gave notice of his intention to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire as to the propriety of loaning to the Republic of Mexico, on proper security, $20,000,000, to enable the said Republic to prevent the overthrow of its Government and the establishment of monarchical Government on the Continent of America.

He addressed the House in favor of the proposition. He said: "It seems to me the time has arrived when the States can calmly inquire whether that declaration of policy known as the 'Monroe Doctrine,' which was and is deemed so important and manly shall be a practical idea, or a mere bravado. While we were engaged in civil war, it was certainly prudent not to provoke a war with any powerful nation, though I do not forget the bold policy of Rome, which made her declare war against a powerful nation, and march a legion against that nation to avenge an insult while Hannibal was thundering at her gates. Three years ago the measures now proposed might have given to France just cause of war. On the invasion of Mexico by that power, under a pretense very different from the ultimate one in view, NAPOLEON and Mexico were the contending belligerents, and to have sided either of them with loans would have been a breach of neutrality. So now a loan to the Republic of Mexico might be justly considered by MAXIMILIAN as a just cause of war. For though he be a usurper, he is an acknowledged belligerent. But now France could have no cause of complaint, according to the strictest rules of national law. By the treaty of April, 1864, between NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN, an Empire was sought to be established, independent of all other nations. France ceased to be a principal in the contest, and entered into arrangements with the so-called Empire for the payment of her expenses, and for the use of her troops as a future portion of the army of MAXIMILIAN. France occupies the same relation to the Empire of Mexico that the Hessian States did to England while they sold their citizens to fight against America in the time of our revolution. The French troops in Mexico are mercenaries, fighting for pay in a foreign army. The Prime Minister of France lately disclaimed any interest in the Government of Mexico, and said to our Minister: "You do us too much honor in supposing that we have any part in the Mexican Empire." What might give just cause of war to MAXIMILIAN should concern no other nation. Other Powers might aid that Republic, being responsible only to the usurping Empire. Without being aggressive, it is the duty of this nation to make its moral power felt among nations. Diplomatic essays, however smoothly written, which yield everything and command nothing, add little to the force of a nation, but rather invite insult and scorn. Why do we show our avowed principle to be disregarded by any Power? It needs only the fiat of this great Republic to decide the fate of the Empire of MAXIMILIAN! What a blunder, what a crime, to be content with a promise to withdraw the invading army in eighteen months! Before that time, unaided Mexico will be ground to atoms, and republicanism in that beautiful portion of the continent will be among the things that were. If it is not intended to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, it ought to be abandoned with dignity as an inconsiderate error. If it be deemed important to the safety and honor of the country, then there should be no yielding, no time-serving, no timid policy. In my judgment it is a principle vital to the safety of this Republic, and our honor is concerned to see that it be not violated. Principles of Government, like diseases, are contagious. The monarchies of Europe combine to suppress Democratic revolutions at every point, lest they should spread and work the final overthrow of absolute Governments. So ought we to take care that no despotic Government should touch our borders lest the leprosy might spread and pollute the Continent. Hence there was wisdom in the declaration that no foreign nation should establish a throne on this Continent against the consent of the people. The so-called Empire of Mexico was a fraud so far as the consent of the people of Mexico was concerned. That Republic has been oppressed by foreign

OBITUARY.

Hon. James Humphrey, M. C.

Kings County, while paying its last triqute of respect to the remains of her honored son, ODELL, is again called to look upon the face of death, to mourn the loss of a beloved, respected and useful citizen. The Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, Member of Congress from the Third District, reached his home on Columbia-street, Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock, Thursday evening, and died of an acute attack of rheumatism. The mere dropping of a name from a list of 350,000 residents ordinarily signifies little beyond the narrow limits of a domestic circle, but in this instance it would be difficult to indicate the exact extent of the disastrous effect which the unexpected, and to worldly vision, untimely death of Mr. HUMPHREY will produce in social, political and religious circles. Mr. HUMPHREY was born in Fairfield, Conn., on the 9th of October, 1811, and when a mere lad developed largely a love for literary pursuits and attainments, a love which was nourished by an appreciative mother, and cultured by a discerning father. When sixteen years old he went to Amherst College, of which his father, Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, was for many years the honored President, whence he was graduated in 1831. For a while he devoted himself to teaching, and assumed at one time the conduct of the Plainfield Academy, but desiring a more extended and less confining sphere of labor he moved to Louisville, Ky., where he studied and subsequently practiced law with marked success. In 1838 he came to New-York and established himself in the practice of his profession in this City, but living in Brooklyn. He early identified himself with the more public spirited of the citizens, and devoted himself to the advancement of the interests of the City. His natural goodness of heart and purity of intention attracted the Christian element toward him, and from his first residence in Brooklyn he was recognized as an efficient and accomplished worker in the orthodox vineyard. His influence socially, naturally led him into the crooked path of politics wherein he walked with commendable singleness of purpose, living alike unblemished by corruption, unsullied by unfairness. As a local manager he was successful, and was made from time to time the recipient of such civic favors as his fellow-residents could confer upon him; and finally in 1858 he was returned, after an exciting contest, as member of Congress from the Third District. Mr. HUMPHREY's health was by no means rugged, and his physique was frail, so that while devoting his mental energies to the interests of his constituents and the country, he fought continually a battle with disease, in which he was often worsted. As a member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Mr. HUMPHREY served faithfully, intelligently, and with great credit. His views on all topics were soundly conservative, always grounded on equity, and guided by the principles of justice. He was defeated by Mr. ODELL, who succeeded him, but at the last election, when numerous aspirants attempted to secure the nomination by various ways of doubtful repute, he was nominated almost by acclamation, and elected easily, to the entire satisfaction, not only of an immense constituency, but of the powers that be at Washington. A firm friend, and a sagacious man, Mr. HUMPHREY was from the first devoted to the interests of the President, in whom he believed the country had a great, good, and wise ruler, and one of the last attempts of his life was the welding together of certain inharmonious factions in the Republican party of Kings County. With the present United States Marshal, Mr. CAMPBELL, and one or two others, Mr. HUMPHREY has managed for many years the internal economy of the Union party in Kings County, a county which has justly been regarded as a Democratic Gibraltar, where a Union victory was something to be proud of. Mr. HUMPHREY was not a popular orator, but his speeches possessed a merit which very few "popular" addresses have—they bear reading. His manner was slow, impressive; his matter was carefully considered, well weighed and elegantly phrased, calculated to convince the head rather than win the heart. Personally, although out of health for many years, Mr. HUMPHREY was very popular. His bearing was courteous, his manner social, his habits hospitable. He understood men, was a patient listener, a faithful friend, and a conscientious counsellor.

From the Brooklyn *Eagle's* very elaborate and kindly notice of Mr. HUMPHREY we learn that he "started for Washington on Wednesday morning last. He had been in Brooklyn in order to transact a little pressing private business, and was hurrying back to his official duties in the Capitol when stricken down. When near the city of Wilmington, he was seized with a severe pain in the region of the heart, which momentarily increased. He was about retiring in a sleeping-car for the night, to awake in the morning at Washington; but by reason of his great suffering he left the train at Wilmington for medical treatment. On Thursday morning Mr. HUMPHREY determined to return to Brooklyn, believing that his attack would prove serious, and he there obtained a gentleman to come on with him. He was enabled to leave there on Thursday, and arrived at his residence, corner Pierrepont and Columbia streets, at six o'clock on Friday evening. Mr. HUMPHREY, never in very robust health, has for some years suffered from a frail constitution, and a chronic complaint, but partially understood by the medical profession, to a great extent circumscribed the area of his usefulness. He had a pale, bloodless look, which gave no great promise of long life, and his friends had gradually become accustomed to look upon him as a consumptive. Since the beginning of the present year, however, the deceased looked and felt better than previously. He was a working member in Congress, and his duties seemed to agree with him. The chronic complaint, variously described by medical attendants as a rheumatic affection of the heart or lungs, and a wasting of the vital organs, still continued; in fact, he never was rid of that for years, and by a sudden change it caused his death yesterday morning at a little before one o'clock. During the returning journey he had been continually under the influence of chloroform, which was administered by his attendant, by the Doctor's order, with a view to assuage the pain from which he suffered continually until the time of his death.

On reaching home Mr. HUMPHREY walked up stairs to his own room unaided, and laid down. Mrs. HUMPHREY was out riding, but soon receiving the unexpected news of her husband's illness and return, hastened home.

Still under the influence of chloroform, Mr. HUMPHREY remained in a state of stupor until he died. He leaves a wife and three children—a son and two daughters; only the former was at home, and with him when he died. The others have been telegraphed for, and will be present at the funeral, which will not take place until Tuesday, in order to allow time for their arrival."

But little more need be said. A thoroughly good man, sound lawyer, conscientious citizen, able legislator and faithful friend, has gone, leaving a void which time may bridge but never fill.

GAS vs. COAL.

One Month's Trial of Gas as a Cooker—A Fair Experiment and its Result—Economy and Cleanliness.

For several years the high price of fuel has been a serious burden to persons of limited means, and all progress in a direction tending to make this necessary expenditure less burdensome must be welcome to the community. Various efforts have been made to introduce cooking apparatus—heated by petroleum, naptha and by coal-gas—into general favor, but the objections to all of these were so many as to exclude them from general use. It is to be hoped that we now are, at last, on the fair way to possess the means of cooking our food and heating our apartments economically, and without the usual accompaniments of clouds of dust and ashes and the generation of poisonous gases.

At one of the scientific lectures recently delivered at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, by Professor DOREMUS, he was assisted in the illustration of his lecture by the presence of Mr. BOGART and the gas cooking apparatus of his invention, in which it was claimed that not only had the objections hitherto urged against gas as a cooking medium, in distributing offensive ordor and injuring the flavor of the food, been overcome, but that owing to the successful consumption of the carbon generated in combustion, a heat so intense was obtained that this method of cooking was, by a large per centage, cheaper than any other in use.

The experiments exhibited before the audience on that occasion were sufficiently satisfactory as far as they went. They proved the rapidity and the absolute cleanliness of the process—two important items, but covering what would be generally understood as the least important features of the desired economy. Time is worth money and soap costs something; but the terror of a heavy gas bill at the month's end sunk these minor considerations into nothingness, no doubt, in the minds of many present.

Among those, however, who gave more credence to the claims of Mr. BOGART for his apparatus than is usually conceded to exhibitors of inventions in this way was the writer, who was an old grumbler at the delay in bringing gas, either from coal or petroleum, to the service of the cook, and the despiser of the many miserable attempts to achieve that object. As the 1st of May was to move him to a new home, with new arrangements, he proposed to give a fair trial to this cooking by gas for one month, and *endorse* it or *reject* it as it deserved either at his hands. He has tried it fairly, and he endorses it. For the benefit of the many to whom comfort, cleanliness and a sure economy is a matter of importance, he now narrates the story of his one month's experience.

The apparatus in the first place cost, complete, that is including cooking utensils to cook for six persons, twenty-five dollars properly put up and fitted. The cooking and washing for the family of six was done exclusively by gas for thirty-one days—the month of May, the average use being about four hours per day. On the first of June the quantity of gas consumed for the month preceding, as shown by the meter and furnished in the bill of the Metropolitan Gas Company, was 2,600 feet, which, at 35c. ₩ 100 foot, (and matches 25c.) amounted to.......... $9 35

From this deduct the amount of gas bill for light for the same family, same number of persons with similar habits in the May preceding.......... 3 75

Balance for heat to cook and wash with.. $5 65

So much for gas. For the same family the consumption of coal in May, 1865, was three-fourths of a ton, at $11.......... $8 25

Cost of putting in.......... 25

Wood for month.......... 2 00

Total.......... $10 50

Ten dollars against five, thus showing a saving in favor of gas of 100 per cent. It is doubtless true that the experiment with gas, in dread of a heavy bill, was carefully and economically conducted; the same may not be said to the same extent in the consumption of coal in the May preceding, but there is ample margin to show the large economy in actual dollars and cents in the material of heat alone to bring in the poor man's verdict in favor of gas as a cookery; and although the saving of time rarely enters into calculations of this kind, it is certainly of no less value in a home where servants are an expensive luxury, if not an oppressive burden, than it is in one where a little waste entails no immediate retributive privation.

So far, then, the writer is satisfied with the result of his experiment, and does not hesitate to advise, at least those of limited means like himself, to follow his example. As to them the change is more easily effected than to those who have already expensive apparatus for the consumption of coal in their dwellings. What has been said in favor of gas as a cooking medium may doubtless be said for it as a heater, but in this particular the writer has made no trial of its qualities—one of the great virtues of the apparatus he has used for cooking being the fact that it did not send its heat broadcast, but confined it where it was wanted for its special purpose. The heating apparatus is of course differently constructed, as heating stoves of any kind are to cooking ones. He is, however, prepared, when the time comes, to use gas in this particular, with the assurance of like comfort and economy.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Approaching Fourth of July—Current Movements and Gossip, &c.

Now that the principal brigades in our First and Second Divisions have indulged in a series of field days, the out-door season, so to speak, has drawn to a sudden close. The field days of the Second, Third, Fourth, Eleventh, and the Cavalry Brigades at East New-York, during the past month, have all proved successful in a military point of view, and they have established the fact that our National Guard regiments have been steadily at work during the Winter months, in improving their discipline and increasing their numbers. But it has also been shown that nothing so much retards the progress of our uniformed militia as the total want of a suitable drill-ground within easy reach of the regimental armories, and it is to be regretted that the fact has not already attracted the attention of those in authority. Tompkins-square, it is true, has been set apart for the use of the National Guard, but the work of clearing and preparing the ground seems to progress very slowly toward completion. Indeed, we doubt that it has been fairly commenced as yet, in right good earnest. When Tompkins-square is in a fit state we hope to see great activity among our City regiments in the prosecution of the Fall campaign, and a sound groundwork established in every command toward a more perfect study of the school of the soldier and the battalion.

As yet nothing is known of the field days for the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Brigades, although it is rumored in National Guard circles that Gens. SPICER and CROOK, commanding the First and Fifth Brigades, will issue orders for the assembling of their respective commands at an early day. In all probability both these interesting events will come off before the annual parade on the Fourth of July. There are no parades of any moment announced for the coming week, and affairs have become quite quiescent under the recent inauguration of the Summer solstice.

As regards the celebration of the National Holiday by our militia, it is understood that the usual ceremony of a review and parade will be observed, and preparations toward that event are slowly gathering volume and direction. As on Evacuation Day, the route of the march will no doubt be laid out above Fourteenth-street, in order to avoid the long return march usually the case when the several commands are dismissed at the City Hall Park. It is to be hoped, also, that the unsatisfactory idea of forming division line on Fourteenth-street will be hereafter abandoned, as that thoroughfare does not afford by any means the space so urgently required. The line of review should be formed on Fifth-avenue, the right resting upon Fourteenth-street, and the time-honored but ridiculous delay in completing the formation will thereby be greatly lessened. In this connection it will not be out of place to urge upon Gen. SANDFORD and his Brigade Commanders the necessity and great propriety of adopting a set of brigade and division colors, similar in style to those found so useful in the Army of the Potomac, as arranged by Gen. BUTTERFIELD. Not only would they prove beneficial, but a beautiful ornament. There is abundant time yet to propose such a set of signals, and we hope to see the idea adopted in time for the approaching parade on the Fourth of July.

SERENADE TO CAPT. TOMPKINS.

The members of the Light Guard, Company A, 71st Regiment, went on Thursday evening, accompanied by Downing's Seventy-first Regiment Band, to the residence of their Captain, WM. G. TOMPKINS, on Lexington-avenue, and tendered him a serenade, as a mark of their appreciation of his conduct in declining to give up his command to accept the honorable position of Major of the Seventy-first Regiment recently offered him.

A warm reception met the members of the company on their arrival, and the hospitality of the gallant Captain was amply partaken of. Earnest wishes for his continued health and happiness, and sincere hopes of still many years of association with him as Captain of the Light Guard, were pledged over bumpers. The Captain seemed indeed delighted with the unexpected ovation to him, as also his aged father, Col. W. W. TOMPKINS, the founder of the company, whose health was also the subject of sincere wishes. A brilliant programme of music was fully carried out, all seeming highly pleased with the affair.

Mention was made last Sunday of the approaching *fête* in honor of the fortieth anniversary of the "Tigers" on the 21st inst. The occasion will be made doubly interesting by the affair being made the vehicle of opening to a pleasure-loving public the fine new hotel at Long Branch, recently completed and fitted up by the STETSONS of the Astor House. As these Light Guard excursions are proverbially successful and a feature in military, we are well assured that the approaching festival will prove every way worthy of its many predecessors.

THE BOSTON FUSILEER TESTIMONIAL.

The delegation from Companies B and H, Seventy-first Regiment, appointed to go to Boston to present their splendid testimonial to the Boston Fusileers, left yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, by the Fall River line of steamers. They will arrive in Boston to-day, and will be received by a Committee of the Fusileers at the Old Colony Depot. On Monday the delegation will visit (in carriages) all places of interest in the "Hub;" in the evening a grand ball will be given at Music Hall, the largest hall in Boston. GILMORE'S Band will be present, having been engaged for the occasion. During the evening the presentation will take place. A grand dinner and banquet also forms part of the programme. The delegation expects to return on Wednesday morning. The testimonial, which is the handsomest of the kind ever gotten up, and already been described in these columns, was sent to its destination on Thursday last, per Adams' Express.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Our usual gazette of changes in the National Guard was published in Wednesday's issue of the TIMES. The list was unusually short.

On the 5th inst. an election was held in B Company of the Seventy-first Regiment, which resulted in Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. S. EWEN being elected Captain, *vice* UNDERHILL, resigned.

Capt. HARRY ROCKAFELLAR, commanding F Company, Fourth Regiment Veteran Zouaves, has recently received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular army, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," dating March 13, 1865. Col. ROCKAFELLAR served with distinction all through the war, seeing service with the Army of the Potomac and with SHERMAN. He lost his arm at the first battle of Bull Run, but continued in active service for over four years, despite this severe loss.

The Eighteenth New-York Volunteer Cavalry, who were discharged at Victoria, Texas, on the 31st of May last, are now *en route* for this City, and their arrival is daily expected.

During the month of May there were ninety-seven new commissions issued from the Adjutant-General's office at Albany. During the same month seventy-three resignations were accepted. Among them were those of Brig.-Gen. CHARLES YATES of the Second Brigade, and Col. M. M. SMITH of the Eighty-seventh Regiment.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the State Fencibles, or H company, of the Ninth Regiment, will be appropriately celebrated by the members thereof to-morrow evening, at their neat and commodious armory, No. 221 West Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue. Since the old time days when regiments were not dreamed of, the State Fencibles have always maintained a high reputation for their social reunions, and we have no doubt that the present one will prove as successful as any that have preceded it.

WASS HAEL.

Presentation of the Goodwood Cup at Columbia College.

Before the vacation of the Summer of 1865, the members of the Junior Class, Columbia College, initiated the ceremony of presenting to the most popular man of the class, during the closing term, a cup to be styled the "Goodwood Cup," and the presentation of that year was duly made.

As to-day commences the vacation of 1866, the ceremony of the second presentation took place at the College yesterday evening, and was of great interest, not only to the students, but to the many invited guests crowding the College rooms.

The lawn in front of the College was handsomely illuminated with Chinese lanterns, with which also the portico was gaily festooned amid folds of the national banner.

It must be remembered that the ceremony owes its origin to the students, and is simply the indorsement of "a right good fellow." It, therefore, discards the soberness of scholarly show, rejoicing in being no more than a festive gathering, before parting for the season, of the students and their friends.

Prior to the presentation, the following choice selections were given by the band on the balcony: Overture, "Le Domino Noir," AUBER; selections from "Ione," PETRELLA; Valse, "Uber Land and Meer," GUNGL; selections from "Crispino e la Comare," RICCI; gallop, "Five o'clock," LANDER; lancers, "'67," LANDER; Valse, "Mabel," GODEFOI.

These gone through creditably, the "bugle call" brought together the many hundred ladies and gentlemen who strolled through the ground and rooms, and the Goodwood Cup, made of good wood, as its name suggests, and bearing an appropriate inscription, was presented to Mr. NICHOLAS FISH, son of Ex-Gov. FISH, who, by ballot, was adjudged as possessing that abundance of good nature which could alone give him claim to the cup. The presentation speech, a pleasant confirmation of Mr. FISH's good qualities, was made by Mr. JAMES MCNAMEE. Mr. FISH of course replying in a speech as eloquent and good humored as might be expected from a gentleman of the genial characteristics entitling him to the compliment paid him in the presentation.

After the presentation the students, with their young lady and gentlemen friends, adjourned to the large hall of the College, where dancing was kept up cheerily for several hours.

Prominent among the guests present were ex-Gov. Fish, J. McNamee, Esq., Hon. Fred. A. Conkling, and Profs. Toy, Schmidt, Rood, Van Amringe, and the venerable Principal of the College, Dr. Barnard.

The Laureate Committee, who were unmistakable in cap and gown, and handsome badges of gold and white, were named as follows: S. A. Blatchford, Chairman; and Messrs. A. L. Foster, Cadw. E. Ogden, Henry D. Lloyd, Giraud Graham, C. H. Burtis, with Mr. C. M. Hyde as Marshal.

This festive way of bidding each other a pleasant good-by, for a brief season, was a happy thought on the part of the jocund junior classmen, and the manner in which it was initiated last year and repeated this one, promises success for it as an institution of Columbia College.

An Important Invention.

An invention of great public importance has recently been patented by Mr. F. S. PEASE, of Buffalo, the application of which to petroleum wells alone promises to multiply the increase of this fruitful source of revenue, and of individual and national wealth. The invention is a pump adapted to bring from any depth oil, water or any other liquid, even gases if necessary, with only a portion of the power now expended to produce a like result, and with more than quadrupled rapidity of flow. Several large working models are now on exhibition at No. 34 New-street, where they are visited daily by scientific men and others interested in the developments of science. One of these models is for oil wells, another for mines, and another for the ordinary uses of a house-pump. The prominent feature of the invention is, that a column of air, alternating with a vacuum is made to do the work of the piston in the ordinary pumping process. There are, of course, many other peculiarities of construction, also, covered by letters patent. Mr. PEASE' sinvention has been secured in England, France and in the United States, and has been pronounced at the Patent Office at Washington as one of the most valuable to its owner, from its inherent public worth, for which a patent has been granted for many years. In these pumps there is no subterranean machinery to be operated at immense depth as in the case of oil-pumping in Pennsylvania, no pump-plungers, no risk of defective operation through faulty valves; in fact, there is really nothing to wear out or get out of order. Their action is simple, and makes itself readily understood on even superficial examination. As applied to oil-wells, the alternate action of the pressure and exhaustion of compressed air causes a vibration or pulsation in the well-tube, which results in the oil-chamber being filled at every pulsation, and produces a rapid delivery. The oil rises into a chamber of any given length and is instantly elevated that length whatever it may be. If an ordinary lifting-pump has a stroke of thirty inches the oil is raised that distance each stroke, but by this new process if the oil-chamber is thirty feet in length the fluid is raised so far each stroke, and at one-half a revolution of the valve. For sluggish wells or those rendered useless by the seams getting filled up with paraffine or mud, a chamber twenty or thirty feet, in a state of vacuum thirty or more times a minute, would bring to the surface anything of less consistency than the rock itself. Further, it is claimed for it, that mines can be effectually kept clear of water from the adaptability of the pump to the angles of the shafts, it being no longer a necessity that the pipe through which the fluid is to reach the surface should be a strait one, a column of air being the piston-rod will work as readily round corners or horizontally as vertically. The estimates of the yielding capacity are enormous, for it is claimed that with a two-inch pipe, that in general use at the oil wells, the pump will yield 2,200 barrels of oil per day where three to four hundred is now considered from the same sized pipe a liberal yield; or, with a two-and-a-half-inch, 4,090 barrels; with a three-inch, over 8,000! the quantity varying with the size of the pipe tube, chamber and displacement pipe. The advantages claimed by this discovery are too important to be covered by this brief notice, as they are too numerous for the space which can be afforded to detail them. Mr. PEASE calls the attention of scientific men to his invention as a national one, embodying a hitherto undiscovered principle. He wishes his models to be seen by all who pride themselves in the progress of science and art upon this continent, and of those who avail themselves directly of discoveries therein. He has no stock company to form, offers no shares for sale, and before offering a single machine for sale, wishes to have the verdict of his countrymen. He can afford to await that verdict, being one of the most successful of the many successful business men of Buffalo, where he has been an oil refiner and manufacturer of lubricatory oils for years, having obtained the first prize at the Exhibition of 1862. Working models of this invention are to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1867.

The Eucleians in their Hall.

In accordance with an invitation from the proper authorities, vested with power, &c., the TIMES was represented at the annual meeting of the Eucleian Society of the New-York University, in their hall, on Friday evening.

From the report presented, it appears that during the past year the Society had been very prosperous, and its members had been remarkably fervent and zealous in their mutual labors.

Mr. WALTER E. SMITH, of the Class of 1854, entertained and instructed the Society with an oration on the "Duties and Responsibilities of Scholarship." This was a very able and eloquent production, and was received by the Society with such favor as must have been exceedingly gratifying to the author and the class which he represented.

The Society next proceeded to discuss, with commendable enthusiasm, a collation, the abundance of which challenged the capacity of the oldest graduate of the University present. This done, the Eucleian family sat round the altar of other days and chatted of the good old times gone by, when they met in that hall and waited and labored for the good time coming. The memories of the departed and the absent were mentioned with becoming respect, and the older members, although most of them young men, said fatherly things in a good humored way to the Eucleians who are now struggling their pathway through the fathers of the ages, and endeavoring with evident success to keep the Eucleian roof over their heads. There was a genial flow of wit, well seasoned with good sound common sense, showing that the fundamental elements of the University discipleship is such as is certain to command respect from the better-notioned people of the world.

The constellation which shone so brilliantly last night in that upper room, included such lights as Professor BULL, who was the "oldest" graduate present, Rev. Mr. ABBOTT, HARVARD VERNON, Esq., Messrs. COCHRAN, WALSH, DRIPPS, DERICKSON, WILLIAMS, MARTIN, BLAUVELT, DAVIDSON, RICE, DAYLISS, STOKES, WILCOX, editor of the *Social Science Journal*, and a host of others, all of whom appeared to be profoundly versed in the art of being brief. The evening passed off very happily, and the next annual convocation of Eucleians will be waited for with the best wishes.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A FORGING MILLINER.

Detective TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, arrested SARAH FORREST, a milliner by occupation, and 25 years of age, on a charge of having committed forgery. The complainant—GARRETT SMITH, of No. 170 Broadway—in his affidavit states that on the 18th of April last the prisoner and a man named HENRY MASON called at his store, when MASON introduced his companion as the daughter of SYLVESTER KEENEY, of Jersey City, and an acquaintance of the complainant, and said that she desired to purchase some jewelry. As this explanation was given, a note was delivered purporting to have been signed by Mr. KEENEY, in which Mr. SMITH was requested to deliver to his daughter a gold watch and chain. Believing these several representations, SMITH gave the pretended Miss KEENEY a watch and chain valued at $200, in payment for which MASON tendered a check for that amount on the Hudson City National Bank, and bearing what purported to be the signature of SYLVESTER KEENEY. The check was received in good faith, and the scheming pair departed. It was subsequently ascertained that both the note and check were forgeries. When brought before the Court the prisoner plead guilty to the charge, and she was required to find bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions. MASON has, as yet, succeeded in eluding the Police.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

Officer FEELY, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested HERMAN F. W. STUCHER, a silk weaver, a native of Prussia, residing at No. 7 Elizabeth-street, on a charge of bigamy, preferred by his wife, ANNA, who stated that on the 28th of November, 1863, she was married to the prisoner in Newark, N. J., by Rev. GEO. C. SEIBERT, Pastor of the Third German Presbyterian Church, and that she has since ascertained that at that time the accused was already married. REBECCA W. STUCHER, of No. 129 Fifth-street, testified also that on the 2d of November, 1854, she was married to the prisoner in the City of Berlin, Prussia, by Rev. Dr. BERNER, of St. Andrew's Church; that she lived with him for seven years in Berlin, when he left Europe for America, and she had not seen him since until a few days ago, when she found him living with the complainant in the case. STUCHER was remanded for trial in default of bail.

COUNTERFEITING TRADE MARKS.

Detective TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, arrested DANIEL MONO and CHARLES W. SEABURY on a charge of having counterfeited certain trade marks. Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City, made the complaint, and stated that he is extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of "Dixon's Stove Polish," and he charges the prisoners with having prepared a spurious article, having forged labels in imitation of the genuine article. He further charges them with having at various times offered this counterfeit for sale, with intent to defraud. Both the accused were required to find bail in the sum of $500 each to answer the charge.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

BURGLARY IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

During Friday night, the dwelling-house of BRAINERD MONTAGUE, No. 267 West Nineteenth-street, was entered by burglars, who effected an entrance by breaking open the outside shutters of the back parlor window. After gaining the interior, the burglars carried off six silver napkin-rings, valued at $12. About midnight Mr. MONTAGUE heard men whispering in his yard, when he threw up the window and called for the Police. As he did so, two men sprang over the fence and went towards an open lot. Officer WILSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, ran down Twentieth-street and arrested one of the men, who gave his name as JAMES CLARK, and giving the prisoner to Mr. MONTAGUE and his son-in-law, went into an area-way and secured his confederate, named JOHN SMITH. When arrested, both prisoners were in their stocking feet, and their shoes were found opposite Mr. MONTAGUE's house, in Nineteenth-street. On this statement of facts the accused were committed for trial, without bail. SMITH is 19 years of age, and a native of Ireland. CLARK is a native of New-York, and 20 years of age.

CARRYING A SWORD-CANE.

Officer CREEDEN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested ANTOINE ZANILE, in the Third-avenue, near Twentieth-street, on a charge of having drawn and brandished a sword-cane in a threatening and dangerous manner. On being arraigned before the Court the prisoner stated that he was a native of Italy, 41 years of age, and resided at Savannah, Ga. He also stated that he had been in this City only four days, having arrived from Savannah; that he did not know it was against the law to carry the cane, adding, "I never hurt any one with it. I am very quiet. ZANILLE was committed to answer the charge in default of $1,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley

BURGLARY.

During the night of the 16th of last May, the premises No. 57 Beekman-street, occupied by CHAS. BIGGS as a cutlery-store, was forcibly entered by burglars and sixty dozen pocket knives, valued at $1,200, were carried off. Subsequently, EDWARD PENDLETON and a confederate sold six dozen of the stolen knives to FREDERICK WEISSE, of No. 112 Division-street. Yesterday this fact was ascertained by Sergeant LYNCH, of the Seventh Precinct, who arrested PENDLETON and recovered the knives purchased by Mr. WEISSE. The prisoner was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

PICKPOCKET.

Mr. GEORGE GARDIER, of No. 226 East Eighteenth-street, rode down town on Friday evening in a Third-avenue car. As the car passed Seventh-street, his pocket was picked of a gold watch, valued at $30. GARDIER seized the hand of the thief, but as he did so the fellow passed the timekeeper over to a confederate, who managed to make good his escape in the confusion which ensued. The pickpocket gave the name of GEORGE WILSON, and he was handed over to the custody of Officer SKINNER, of the Seventeenth Precinct. On being brought before the magistrate, WILSON was committed to stand his trial, without bail.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ACTIVE VS. UNA.

The game between the Active Club, of New-York, and Una Club, of Mount Vernon, which was played yesterday at Hoboken, was won by the Actives, by a score of 23 to 17. The Actives batted very well, but fielded poorly, while the Unas did very well in the field, but not so well at the bat. The game was rather one-sided for the first four innings, the score standing 16 to 4—3 of the first 4 runs made by the Unas being obtained from passed balls. After the fifth inning the Unas changed their pitcher, and in the last four innings the Actives scored but two runs. The umpire ignored the sixth rule altogether, and his judgment in regard to several foul balls that were struck to the right field was very poor. With this exception, his decisions were very impartial, and gave entire satisfaction. After the game, the Unas were handsomely entertained by the Actives, and an hour or two were spent in social intercourse. We give the score below:

ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.	UNA.	Outs.	Runs.
Ebbetts, c. f.	5	1	Stevens, p.	5	1
Kelly, c.	5	2	Hathaway, 3d b	3	2
Hatfield, l. f.	4	3	Sageman, 1st b	4	0
Morand, 3d b	3	3	Manson, c	3	3
Collins, 2d b	2	2	Lawrence, c. f	2	2
Mills, 1st b.	4	2	D. Van Cott, r. f	3	1
Stockman, s. s	2	2	Downs, l. f	1	3
Hibbard, r. f.	1	4	T. S. Van Cott, 2d b.	2	4
Walters, p.	1	4	Selchow, s. s	4	1
Total	27	23	Total	27	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Active	1	7	5	3	5	0	1	1	0—23
Una	0	3	0	1	5	7	0	0	1—17

Umpire—Mr. FORSYTH, of the Gotham Club.
Scorers—Messrs. WILLIAMSON and FLEMING.
Time of game—2 hours, 40 minutes.

UNION VS. ENTERPRISE.

The Union Club achieved another triumph yesterday, by the large scoae of 42 to 16. Their opponente were the Enterprise Club of Brooklyn, and the game was played at Morrisania. As will be seen by the score, the Unions had it all their own way almost from the start, and did some tall batting after the third inning. The fielding of the Enterprise nine was very loose, while the Unions, although they were short ABRAMS at third and AUSTIN at right, fielded very well. The attendance was quite large, the belles of Morrisania gracing the scene with their presence in unusual numbers. At the conclusion of the game the Brooklyn boys were nicely entertained by the victors. The following is the score:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	ENTERPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.
Martin, 2d b.	2	7	Murthu, r. f.	5	0
Hudson, 3d b	3	4	Edwards, s. s	2	2
Smith, 1st b	1	6	Leland, 1st b	3	2
Hannegan, s. s	3	4	Cornwell, 3d b	1	4
Pabor, p	4	4	Jewell, c	1	4
Birdsall, c	2	5	Madden, 2d b	4	1
Aiken, l. f	5	3	Hall, c. f	3	1
Ketchum, c. f	2	6	Cook, l. f.	3	2
Perry, r. f	5	3	Pinkham, p	5	0
Total	27	42	Total	27	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union	3	1	2	6	11	3	6	9	1—42
Enterprise	4	1	2	0	2	0	4	3	0—16

Umpire—Mr. HUMPHEY, of the Eclectic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. ANUER and CUMMINGS.
Time of game, three hours and twenty minutes.

TIMES PRESSMEN VS. TRIBUNE PRESSMEN.

A very interesting game took place between these two Clubs, at Hoboken, on Saturday afternoon, in which the TIMES boys were victorious. The following is the score:

TIMES.	Outs.	Runs.	TRIBUNE.	Outs.	Runs.
Gillen, p.	1	7	J. Riley, c.	3	6
Collen, 2d b.	2	6	Gilharten, 2d b.	3	5
Halloran, s. s	4	4	Gallager, 3d b.	3	5
Welton, c. f.	3	6	B. Riley, r. f.	5	3
Openshaw, 1st b.	3	6	Robb, p.	3	5
Connor, r. f.	2	7	Donahue, s. s	3	5
Sullivan, l. f.	2	6	Moran, 1st b.	1	5
Rickets, 3d b.	4	3	Phalon, l. f.	4	4
Gallagher, c.	6	3	McDonald, c. f.	2	6
Total	27	48	Total	27	44

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Times	9	11	9	3	6	3	2	2	3—48
Tribune	13	3	8	4	11	0	0	1	4—44

Time of game, 6 hours.
Fly catches—Times, 3; Tribune, 2.
Umpire—Mr. O'ROURKE, of the World Club.
Scorers—Mr. WILKINS, of the Tribune, and Mr. CONNERS, of the Times.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.—The corner-stone of the Ludlow and Willink Hall of St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, Dutchess County, in this State, was laid on Wednesday last with appropriate ceremonies. Service was held in the college chapel at 2:30 P. M., after which a procession was formed and marched to the site selected for the building in the following order: Students, people, invited guests, trustees, clergy, officiating clergy. The corner stone was then laid by Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church, N. Y., assisted by Dr. JOHNSON, Professor in General Theological Seminary. The former delivered a very eloquent address, in which the various systems of education were ably discussed, and their merits and demerits clearly pointed out. The persons present were then invited to partake of a collation in the college dining-hall, while the workmen were bountifully supplied with refreshments. The new hall is the gift of the late Mrs. WILLINK and her sister, Miss LUDLOW, of Flatbush. It will be of stone and of the greatest architectural beauty, built under the supervision of RICHARD UPJOHN, Esq., at a cost of over $70,000. In addition to this noble gift, these ladies have just endowed the Francis Vinton Scholarship.

A SITE FOR THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have appointed a Committee, consisting of Comptroller BRENNAN and the City Chamberlain, to confer with the Commission appointed by the Senate to select a site for a new Post-office. A meeting was lately held by the Commission and the Committee at the Comptroller's office, during which the lower or Southern portion of the City Hall Park was offered as an eligible site for the proposed building. As Comptroller BRENNAN was not present at the meeting, the terms on which the City would dispose of the lower part of the Park were not discussed. Another meeting will be held shortly. The Common Council have already appointed a Committee to offer the lower portion of the Park as a site for a Post-office, having, as they believe, full authority to do so by Sec. 3, Chap. 770 of the Laws of 1857.

POLICE INSURANCE AND BURIAL.—It is proposed that the officers of the Metropolitan Police form themselves into a Life Insurance Association, to be taxed $1 each on the death of a member of the Department, and that the proceeds—which will amount to upward of $9,000—be donated to the widow or heirs of the dead. The Police Life Insurance fund which is held by the Commissioners is distributed to the heirs of only those officers who fall while in the discharge of their duty, while the proposed fund is to be given to the heirs of any officer who may die either of wounds or of disease. The Trustees of Cypress Hills Cemetery recently tendered the Metropolitan Police six valuable burial lots on their grounds. A Committee has been appointed to estimate the cost of suitable improvements and report upon the expediency of accepting the offer.

INSPECTION OF COACHES.—Capt. BRACKETT has had a busy fortnight in making the annual June inspection of hackney and other coaches, of which there are about 1,500 in the City. Many hackmen have sought to evade inspection, but the Captain's men have brought the skulkers to time in every instance, and a score or more of their number, having been found with coaches which are but little better than wheelbarrows, have been refused license. Officer MCWALTERS informs us that the Corporation ordinances are now enforced so strictly upon the whips that extortion has become the exception. No person need be defrauded by a hackman now; for it takes only a few minutes to drive down to the City Hall and have any hackman fined $10 for over-charging. The number of licenses already granted for this year is about 1,000.

MAGIC PHOTOGRAPHS.—There is at present a curious philosophical plaything which is gradually superseding Pharaoh's serpents in the drawing-room; it consists of the envelope inclosing two small leaves of white paper, one of which is shining, the other dull. If the latter be moistened and laid on the former, an image will immediately appear. M. NIEPCE gives the following process for preparing the leaves: An untoned photographic print is selected, and effaced by means of bi-chloride of mercury; it is then rinsed in pure water and allowed to dry. So much for the first leaf; the second must be impregnated with sulphuret of sodium or else with hyposulphite of soda and chloride of gold. By moistening the leaf so impregnated, and laying it on the effaced print, the image will be immediately revived.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. J. M. Ashley, Ohio, Hon. Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh, E. S. Rynes, Charleston, Mass., and Hon. E. S. Sherwood, Washington, are at the Astor House. Gov. Gibbs, Rhode Island, Hon. E. B. Judson, Syracuse, Hon. Milton Brown, South Carolina, Hon. B. Eggleston, Ohio, Hon. Perry Fuller, Washington, and Hon. William Crooks, St. Paul, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. G. W. Schofield, U. S. A., E. W. Gould, Philadelphia, J. H. Rice, Albany, H. P. Coggshall, Germantown, N. Williamson, Wheeling, L. B. Brasher, Cincinnati, J. K. Elliott, G. A. Henderson, Washington, and Hon. John Taylor, Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—The Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY will preach a sermon this evening at St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth-street, in aid of the enlargement of the church. Another interesting feature of the occasion will be the Musical Vespers. As the services are for the purpose of raising money to complete the enlargement of the church, which was commenced by Father CUMMINGS, an admission of $1 will be charged. The occasion will be one of great interest, and the attendance will doubtless be very large.

INFANT STRANGLED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER over the body of MARY F. AMANDA TRAPHAGEN, aged six months, whose death was caused by strangulation. It appears that the mother, after washing and dressing the child placed it on a lounge and gave it a waterfall pin to play with. While thus engaged the infant placed one of the balls in her mouth, when it became detached from the shaft and produced strangulation. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF A FENIAN SOLDIER.—EUGENE CORCORAN, who was killed in the recent Canadian raid, will be buried at Calvary Cemetery to-day. The funeral cortege will leave his father's residence, No. 443 First-street, E. D., at 2 P. M. Several military companies, Fenian Circles and Father Matthew Temperance Societies will take part in the funeral procession, which is under the direction of the Grattan Circle, to which the deceased belonged. A trouble has arisen between Bishop LOUGHLIN and the Pastor of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in regard to these obsequies—the latter gentlemen wishing them to be held in his church, and the former church dignitary refusing his sanction. The affair has caused considerable excitement among the members of the church, several of whom have expressed their intention to leave it in consequence of the action of the Bishop.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.—Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, Member of Congress from the Second District (Brooklyn,) died at his residence, corner of Columbia and Pierrepont streets, this morning at 1 o'clock. He returned ill from Washington, in compray with Postmaster LINCOLN last evening. There were no apprehensions then that he was so near his end, but he gradually grew worse, and finally breathed his last. He was fifty-four years of age. The complaint was Bright's disease of the kidneys.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DRUGGED AND ROBBED—SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE DRUGGED MAN.—A German named HENRY WARNER, of the firm of WARNER & VOLK, hat manufacturers at No. 74 River-street, Newark, was found about half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning lying insensible in the archway under railroad bridge at Brunswick-street, in the outskirts of Jersey City, it being evident that he had fallen from the trestle-work of the railroad, a distance of about 12 feet. Aid DALY, with officers SELCRIG, MCLAUGHLIN and AYRES, conveyed the injured man to the station-house, where he was attended by Dr. OLCOTT, Jr. It was found that WARNER had received a very severe shock and had bled from the right ear. The Dr. also gave it as his opinion that the injured man had been drugged. About 7 o'clock Mr. WARNER recovered for a short time when it was ascertained that he had been robbed of his wallet containing over $100, and a gold watch and chain valued at $100. Subsequently Mr. VOLK, WARNER'S partner, came up from Newark, and after some inquiry was satisfied that the drugging and robbery took place in New-York. It appears that Mr. WARNER visited New-York on Friday for the purpose of collecting bills amounting to upwards of $1,500, but was only partially successful, having collected about $100 in money, and two checks amounting to $372, the latter being found safe in his coat pocket. In the evening he visited Wallack's theatre in company with several friends, and after the play was over went with them to supper, where they partook of some drink. Upon arriving in Jersey City he found that he was too late for the midnight train, and consequently determined to walk to Newark on the railroad track, when he met with the accident above narrated. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon he was placed in an open carriage and conveyed home by his friends.

A WOMAN SHOT AND MORTALLY WOUNDED BY HER HUSBAND.—About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, a man named CHARLES CUNG, residing at West Hoboken, shot and mortally wounded his wife under the following circumstances: Mrs. CUNG arose from the bed and proceeded to the window for the purpose of getting the cool air. While sitting there, her husband awoke, and seeing some one at the window, and supposing that a burglar was effecting an entrance, seized his revolver and fired two shots before he was made aware of his dreadful mistake. One ball took effect in the face by the side of the nose, and the other penetrated the chest just below the throat. A physician was called who pronounced the wounds fatal. Mrs. CUNG was still alive at the last accounts.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A man giving his name as JAMES A. HIPWELL was arrested in New-York on Friday night, charged by JAMES H. JAMES, of Jersey City, with attempting to collect a bill, amounting to $67, from CHARLES BIRDSALL, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street, under false pretences. It appears that the bill, with others, had been stolen from the complainant's shop, and he proceeded to notify Mr. BIRDSALL, when he found the accused in the act of collecting it. He was accordingly arrested and taken to Jersey City, where he was locked up to await examination.

ARRIVAL OF FENIANS.—On Saturday 230 Fenians, belonging in New-York and vicinity, who had been to the borders, came home from Buffalo over the Erie Railway. The 7:15 A. M. train brought 70, the 12:30 P. M. train 100, and the 3:30 P. M. brought 60 more. They were in exhuberant spirits, but interfered with no one outside of their own circles.

WANTED—To print for somebody, a large circular, pamphlet or small book; work first-class and composition only 45 cents per 1,000 ems; regular price 90 cents. Address INVENTOR, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.—*Advertisement.*

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The Medical faculty, under whose notice it has come, approve of it, and one of our leading physicians says: "It will save the lives of thousands the coming Summer."
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MARRIED.

BERTINE—STUBBINGS.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. Henry Gidman, Sergeant J. H. BERTINE, Company H, Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and Miss SARAH JENNIE, daughter of Mr. T. F. Stubbings, of Mount Vernon. No cards.

CUSHING—GRINNELL.—At Wolfert's Dell, Irvington, N. Y., Thursday, June 14, by Rev. H. W. Bellows, T. F. CUSHING, of Boston, and FANNY LESLIE, daughter of Hon. M. H. Grinnell.

LADD—SULLIVAN.—On Thursday evening, June 14, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. S. R. Tyng, Jr., Mr. C. G. LADD and Miss ANNIE M. SULLIVAN, daughter of Wm. H. and Harriet Sullivan, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

DIED.

ARCHER.—At East Morrisania, on Saturday, June 16, EDWARD P., only son of Jarvis and Mary A cher, aged 6 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respecfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

BIRNIE.—At Springfield, Mass., on Friday, June 15, JULIA WEST, wife of Geo. A. Birnie, and daughter of the late Nicholas Carroll.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

COFFEE.—On Friday, June 15, JAMES COFFEE, in the 90th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, W. F. Coffee, corner of Bedford-av. and Madison-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ Albany and St. Louis papers please copy.

CONDIT.—In this City, on Saturday, June 16, JOHN ARDEN CONDIT, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 121 East 34th-st., on Monday afternoon, 18th inst., at 1½ P. M.

COLLIS.—At Chester, Morris County, N. J., on Friday, June 15, after a very brief illness, FANNIE EUGENIE, youngest daughter of the late W. E. Collis, of this City, aged 8 years.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood on Monday, 18th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Barclay-st., (Morris and Essex Railroad,) at 9:45 A. M. on that day for the accommodation of such friends of the family as desire to be present.

CLARK.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday morning, June 15, VIRGINIA GRAIN, wife of Alderman William Clark, aged 46 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 134 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

HOUGHTON.—On Friday, June 15, EMMA LOUISE, aged 4 years and 5 months, only child of Mrs. Margatte P. and the late John Houghton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 142 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

LEWIS.—At Brookfield, Mass., on Thursday, June 14, WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS, aged 26 years.

NEVERS.—On Saturday, June 16, FANNY, youngest child of Chas. C. and Mary Nevers, aged 4 years and 11 months.

Funeral on Monday at 2 P. M. at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st.

MCDOUGALL.—On Friday afternoon, June 15, after a short illness, Mrs. CHARLOTTE ALLEN, widow of Allen McDougall, in her 81st year.

Her relatives and friends, those of her sons, Duncan and Charles, and of her sons-in-law, James L. Wise and C. George White, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 128 West 45th-st., on Monday morning, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

MAPES.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, June 16, JAMES P. MAPES, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Dutch Reformed Church at Yonkers, on Monday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MINNS.—On Thursday morning, June 14, ELIZA ANN, wife of William Minns.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Messiah, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., on Sunday, June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

QUACKINBUSH.—In this City, on Saturday, June 16, LEWIS FORMAN, son of James Quackinbush, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 227 West 18th-st., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL—[No. 34.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 16, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Thirty-eighth-street, aged about forty-five years, medium built, brown hair, about five feet eight inches high; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, brogan boots, woolen socks or stockings; been in the water about two or three days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 181 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, THAT I AM now ready to issue licenses to tax-payers of this District for the year ending May 1, 1867.
M. B. FIELD, Collector.

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Whose body Nature is, and God the soul."

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY MORNING services commemorative of 30th anniversary of the Church, Communion, &c. On TUESDAY EVENING next there will be services in the Lecture-room commemorating the same event. All who have ever been connected with the Church or Society are cordially invited to be present.

FIFTY-SECOND-ST. BAPTIST CHAPEL.—The Hall southwest corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. has been neatly fitted up for public worship, by a newly-organized Baptist congregation, under the charge of Rev. JOHN STANFORD HOLME. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

DOES THE PRINCIPAL OF HEALING the sick and of producing miracles (so-called) by Christ and others in ancient times still exist, and is it manifest among men; are they produced by the special will of God? This subject will be elucidated at 10½ o'clock by Mr. FAYETTE R. GRIDLEY, and the Conference at 3, and by Dr. G. G. EDWARDS at 7½ o'clock, at Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway. Seats free. Come and see.

MISS ELLA VANWIE WILL CONTINUE her Divine Revelations this SUNDAY, at No. 814 Broadway, at 3 and 7½ P. M. She may be tied, put in a bag, chained, locked and nailed to the floor, while disembodied spirits are operating in a wonderful manner. She defies the world to prove her gifts are not of God. She can be seen daily, as above, proving spirit life.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—CONFERENCES SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M., in the 30th-st. M. E. Church, between 6th and 9th avs., and in the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Drs. Waterbury, Eells, Gallagher, Thrall, Watkins, Rockwell, Floss, Street, Vermilye, (probably,) Kimball and others will participate.

"THE THINGS THAT ARE COMING ON THE EARTH."—The concluding Lecture of the course by JOHN WILLIAMS, will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING, at University Buildings, Washington-square, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Condition of the Nations of the Earth during the Rule of Christ, and his Sovereignty in the Universe.* Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses will be made to the school. Visitors are always delighted with the singing of these children.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts. Rev. A. CLEGHORN, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Matthew xvi, 18—*Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church.* Preaching at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Angelic Agency in the Kingdom of Providence and of Grace.*

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND ADVENT and Future Life for the Righteous only, worship at Farragut Hall, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., east side; entrance in Canal-st. Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested in the above themes are invited. Seats free.

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. JAMES' English Lutheran Church will worship in St. George's Episcopal Chapel, on 16th-st., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. Sunday School in Swedish Lutheran Church, on 22d-st., west of 3d-av., at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCH AND MISSIONS—Preaching on SUNDAY, 17th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND—Corner of Market and Henry sts. Sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. S. F. FARMER, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARKE, D. D. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CHAPEL OF THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOME-ST.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., at 4 P. M.; also in the Church, Broome-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMERTINE HALL, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st. A circle at 10½ o'clock A. M. Mr. VEDDER, an excellent medium, will be present. A conference in the AFTERNOON, at 3½, and a lecture on trance speaking at 7½ P. M., June 17, 1866.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

FIFTH ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE Sabbath-school of the 34th-st. R. P. D. Church (Peter Stryker, D. D., pastor), to Dudley's Grove, THURSDAY, June 21; barge WALTER SANDS will leave 34th-st., North River, at 8 A. M. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS MEETING ON SABBATH, in Lefferts Park, Gates and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Rev. D. HORRIS, of the M. E. Church, will preach at 3 P. M. Services in the evening, weather permitting.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—A CENTENARY jubilee will be held in this church on MONDAY, 18th, at 7½ P. M. Rev. J. B. WAKELEY and others will deliver addresses. Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR will deliver his centenary poem written for the occasion.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS, will be held in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., on MONDAY, June 18, at 8 P. M.

REV. DR. COSH WILL PREACH IN the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av., to-morrow (SUNDAY) morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening will preach a sermon to young men in Dr. RICE'S Church, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., at 8 o'clock.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, 34TH-ST. and 6th-av., the Sixth Universalist Church. Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. Sabbath School at 9½. All are cordially invited.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS—Forsyth-st., near New Canal. Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING Rev. Mr. BARNES, Assistant Minister at St. Peter's Church, will preach.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50TH-st., east of 2d-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, by Rev. CHARLES KELSEY, and at 7½ P. M. by the pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2 P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. E. QUNAN will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath,) June 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. DR. BOOTH WILL PREACH THE annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the New-York University, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Several members of Praying Band will be present.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All the pews free. Strangers cordially invited. Rev. Dr. SCOTT will officiate on Sunday.

REV. WM. T. MORRISON, OF NINGPO, China, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., in the Chapel of the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, Everett Rooms, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av. Entrance on 34th-st.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. W. D. WALKER will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. FOSTER ELY at 7½ P. M.

ROBBERY OF THE COLORED RACE BY LEGISLATION.—A discourse will be preached SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Rr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on the *Robbery of the Colored Race by Legislation.*

THE SECOND PERSONAL COMING OF THE MESSIAH PROVED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE.—Sent post free on receipt of price, 40 cents, by addressing J. THOMPSON, Publisher, No. 43 Ann-st., New-York.

PUBLIC SERVICES ARE HELD IN THE New-England Church, (Congregational,) on 41st-st., near 6th-av., every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT. All interested in this new organization cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—REV. WM. T. SABINE, Rector. At Home Chapel, East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., services regularly every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION.—Rev. RICHARD PARKER will preach in the mission room, No. 180 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 17, at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. Hours of service, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Baptizing, Sunday evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place—Rev. R. G. QUENNELL, Rector, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

DR. H. B. STOVER WILL SPEAK FOR the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Ebbitt Hall, corner of Broadway and 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Seats free to the public.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Congregation, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold Divine service at the Medical College, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. at 10½ A. M.

REV. TRESHAM GREGG, D. D., FROM Dublin, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SUNDAY, the 17th inst.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services LORD'S DAY, June 17, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER.

REV. DR. RAND, OF YONKERS, WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. S. B. BELL'S,) between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Several persons will be baptized in the evening.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—HENRY-ST., CORNER Scammel, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—ADDRESSES ON SUNDAY by Dr. BROUGHTON, on *The Spiritual Organs of Man*, at 3 o'clock P. M., and at 7½ P. M., *A few Days in Boston*, by the editor of the *Temple of Opinions.*

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st. There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—THIRD-av., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 8½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. S. RUSHMORE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, pastor, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

HEAR YE HIM!—THE HERALD OF THE coming Saviour will preach on the Prophecies relating to the Second Advent, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free.

ELDER WM. STEWART WILL PREACH at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject at 3 P. M.—*The Speedy Coming of Christ to Judgment.*

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Admiralty—Liability of Ship-owners Under the Act of 1851—It is Limited to Losses Occasioned by their Personal Neglect or Design—Without Express Terms, a Special Contract will not take a Case out of this Statute—The Law will not Sustain a Usage which Adds to Words which do not Express it—A Liability which Special Legislation has Removed.

Charles H. Walker et al., appellants, vs. The Western Transportation Company.—In this case the libelants, Walker, Bronson & Co., shipped on board the defendants' propeller *Falcon* a large quantity of wheat, at Chicago, to be transported by her to Buffalo, whither she was bound. After the shipment of the wheat, but before the propeller's cargo had been fully made up and received, she took fire, while still lying at the dock, and was wholly consumed, with all her cargo.

The libel was filed in the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, against the respondents as owners of the *Falcon*, to recover damages for the loss sustained.

The answer was that the owners received the wheat as common carriers, and that they were prevented from delivering it in consequence of its loss by fire. It was also set up that there was a special contract between the parties, by which the respondents were not to be liable for injuries or damage to the wheat occasioned by fire, unless the fire was caused by their negligence or misconduct, or by the negligence or misconduct of their agents. An amendment of the libel was subsequently allowed, at the Circuit, under the rule by which this special contract was admitted.

On the trial the respondents relied upon the act of Congress limiting the liability of shipowners, approved March 3, 1851, which provides (section first) that no owner of any ship or vessel shall be liable to answer for any loss or damage which may happen to any goods or merchandise which shall be shipped on board any such ship or vessel, by reason of any fire happening on board the same, unless such fire is caused by the design or neglect of such owner. The sixth section saves the remedy of the shipper of the goods against the negligence of the master and bonds of the ship.

Under this act it was insisted that the respondents had a full defence, as the owners of the *Falcon*, unless some one of themselves caused the disaster by neglect or otherwise; that the master and mariners were directly liable to the owners of the wheat, if they are justly chargeable with malversation or neglect in the management and care of the vessel, but their misconduct must not be imputed to the owners, unless some *privity* of carelessness, neglect, or willful wrongdoing was shown between them.

The libel was dismissed in the District Court in July, 1860, and in October, 1863, the Circuit Court affirmed the decree. A few days prior to the affirmance of the decree of the District Court, the Chicago Mutual Insurance Company was subrogated to all the rights of the libelants in the action, and they brought the case here, contending that the fire did not occur from an excepted cause, but through the carrier's want of prudence and foresight, and that the carrier was therefore responsible; that restrictions upon the common law liability of a common carrier are to be construed most strongly against the carrier; that the Act of Congress set up by the respondents specially provides "that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the parties from making such contract as they please, extending or limiting the liability of the shipowner," and that there was such special contract in this case, which was admitted by the respondents; that the act referred to, whilst it limits the owner's liability, does not release the lien upon the vessel, so that if the Act of Congress provides the rule, and not the special contract, then, as the respondents have in their possession the salvage, they are still liable to the libellants, if the vessel was liable for the loss.

The respondents urge inevitable accident as the cause of the fire and loss, and allege that it did not originate from the neglect, fault or misconduct of the owners, nor yet of the master and crew. The *onus* of proving the blame is on the libellants.

Robert Rae for appellants; R. P. Spalding for respondents.

By the Court, Justice MILLER delivering the opinion:

Plaintiffs filed their libel in *personam* for the value of wheat shipped on board the defendant's ship *Falcon*, at Chicago, to be delivered at Buffalo. Defendant admits the receipt of the wheat on board the vessel and the failure to deliver, and sets up three defences: 1. That the wheat was destroyed by fire, which was not caused by the design or neglect of defendant. This article is framed to meet the act of March 3, 1851. 2. That the wheat was received on board with reference to the terms of bills of lading usually given by respondent, which contained an exception of the dangers of navigation, fire and collision. No proof was offered under this article. 3. That it was received with reference to the forms of bills of lading in general use on the lakes, which contained an exception of perils of navigation, perils of sea, and other equivalent words; and, that by general and well-known usage and custom, these words included loss by fire. In setting forth the custom, in the eleventh article of the answer, it is stated that the custom is to construe those words as an exemption from liability for loss by fire, unless it occurs by the negligence or misconduct of the owner of the vessel, his agents or servants. It then avers that the fire did not occur through the negligence or misconduct of respondent or his servants or agents.

1. Is the owner of a vessel used in the trade on the lakes liable, independent of contract, for a loss by fire, which occurs without any design or neglect of the owner, although it may be traced to a negligence of some of the officers or agents having charge of the vessel? The answer to this question depends upon the construction of the act of March 3, 1851, (9 United States Statutes, 635,) entitled an act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes. That the owners of the vessel are liable at common law in the case stated, had been decided by this Court in the case of the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company *vs.* The Merchants' Bank, (16 Howard, 344.) That decision led to the enactment of the Statute of 1851. This Statute has been the subject of consideration in this Court before, in the case of Moore and others *vs* The American Transportation Company. (24 How. 1.) The policy of the act, its relation to the act of '53, George III., and other British statutes, are there discussed; and it is decided—that being the principal question before the Court—that the act embraces vessels engaged in foreign commerce on the great Northern lakes, as well as on the ocean. It is quite evident that the statute intended to modify the shipowner's common-law liability for everything but the act of God and the King's enemies. We think that it goes so far as to relieve the shipowner from liability from loss by fire, to which he has not contributed either by his own design or by neglect. The language of the section is, that no owner or owners of any ship or vessel shall be liable to answer for any loss or damage which may happen by reason or means of fire on board said ship or vessel, "unless such fire is caused by the design or neglect of such owner or owners." The owners are here released from liability for loss by fire in all cases not coming within the exception. The exception is of cases where the fire can be charged to the owners' design, or the owners' neglect. When we consider that the object of the act is to limit the [illegible] liability of the owners of vessels, and that the exception is not [illegible] terms of negligence generally, but only of the negligence of the owners, it would be a strong construction of the act, in derogation of its general purpose, to hold that this exception extends to the officers and crews of the vessels as representing the owners. If, however, there could be any doubt upon the construction of this section standing alone, it is removed by a consideration of the sixth section of the same act. This enacts that nothing in the preceding sections shall be construed to take away or effect the remedy to which any party may be entitled against the master, officers, or mariners of such vessel, for negligence, fraud, or other malversation. This implies that it was the purpose of the preceding sections to release the owner from some liability for conduct of the master and other agents of the owner, for which these parties were themselves liable, and were to remain so; and that is stated to be their negligence and fraud. We are, therefore, of opinion that in reference to fires occurring on that class of vessels to which the statute applies, the owner is not liable for the misconduct of the officers and mariners of the vessel in which he does not participate personally. But there is a proviso to the first section of the act of 1851, which says, "that nothing in this act contained shall prevent the partes from making such contract as they please, extending or limiting the liability of such owner." It is claimed by libelants, that the answer of the defendants sets out a contract which makes the owners liable in case of loss by fire, from the negligence of their officers or agents; and that by the amendment to the libel, this contract is admitted; and that the only question left in the case is the existence of such negligence. On this question testimony was taken on both sides. The respondent undoubtedly does set out, in the eleventh article of his answer, that the wheat was received on board with the understanding that the usual bill of lading common in that trade, should be given and accepted as the contract between the parties, and avers that such bill of lading contained a clause exempting the ship-owner from liability for loss by "perils of navigation, perils of the sea, and other equivalent words;" and that by usage and custom, those words included loss by fire, unless said fire had been caused by the negligence or misconduct of the owner or his servants or agents. This article was excepted to, as well as the other two defences we have mentioned, by libelants, in the District Court in 1856, when the case was there tried; but no ruling seem to have been had on the exceptions. When this case came to the Circuit Court, in 1860, after the case of Moore *vs.* The American Transportation Company, had decided that the act of 1851 was applicable to the lake trade libelants, perceiving the advantage to be gained by such a specific contract, amended their libel and admitted it. No proof was offered of the contract or of the custom; and it may be doubted if the defendant intended to state, as an affirmative proposition, that on such bills of lading as those described, usage held the owners responsible for the negligence of their officers in case of fire. But the custom is so stated, and the libelants admit the contract, and the custom given to it by custom. But it is obvious that there is nothing in the language of such bills of lading concerning "perils of navigation and perils of the sea," which makes the owner liable for the negligence of his servants in case of loss by fire. Can usage add to words which do not express it, a liability from which the act of Congress declares the ship owner to be free? It was the common law, or immemorial usage which made him liable before the statute; that relieved him from the force of that usage or law. It cannot be that the liability can be revived by merely attaching such usage to words in a contract, which have no such meaning of themselves. The contract mentioned in the proviso, which can take a case out of the statute, is one made by the parties, not by custom. In other words, an express contract. We do not believe, then, that the specified contract set up by the respondent, founded on usage, although admitted by the libelants, is founded on a custom which the law will support, and therefore the case must be governed by the act of 1851. The construction which we have already given to that act, requires that the judgment of the Circuit Court dismissing the libel, shall be affirmed, with costs.

The Litigation between the Liquor Dealers and the Licensing Board—Another Test Case—Is Lager Beer Intoxicating, and should it be sold on Sunday?—The Argument not Concluded.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 16.
Before Judge Cardozo.

Paul Falk, plaintiff, vs. the Board of Excise, the Board of Health, the Police Commissioners, Superintendent Kennedy, and Capt. Bogart, of the 31st Police Precinct, defendants.—This action has just been commenced by the plaintiff, for the purpose of restraining the defendants, and all officers and agents acting under them or by their authority, from disturbing or in any way interfering with the plaintiff in the conducting of his business, either on Sunday or any other day, in the sale of strong liquors, wine, and lager beer, at his place, known as the Lion Brewery, situated in the upper portion of the city.

Judge Cardozo upon a proper application, made on the complaint and affidavit, granted an order to show cause why defendants should not be perpetually restrained from interfering with the plaintiff or his business, and in the meantime, and until the hearing of the argument and decision thereon, the defendants to desist and refrain from meddling with the plaintiff for selling lager-beer on Sunday. The argument of the motion was to have taken place on Wednesday last, but owing to the fact that the Holt case had preference, it was put over until yesterday.

The following is a brief statement of plaintiff's wrongs and grievances, together with the main grounds upon which he asks the Court for an injunction, as we glean them from the complaint and affidavit upon which the order to show cause was granted. The plaintiff claims that on the 28th of June, 1865, he received a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, ales, beer, hock, &c., to be drank in his house and on his premises, known as the Lion Brewery, at One Hundred and Tenth-street, in the City of New-York, under the Act of April 16, 1857. That the plaintiff procured and paid for the said license, relying in good faith upon all the provisions of the said act of the Legislature applicable thereto, and the rights and privileges secured to him thereby, and particularly on the specification of the length of time the said license was to endure, and that he would not otherwise have paid the license fee exacted from him. That, relying also in good faith upon the provisions of the said act, and the rights and privileges secured to him thereby, and particularly the right or privilege of selling for the whole period designated thereby, in reference to such a license, the plaintiff purchased a large amount of stock for the purposes and benefit of the business to be conducted thereunder, consisting of brandy, whisky, rum, sherry wine, port wine, Rhine wine, hock, ale, beer, lager beer and sugar, of which stock on the 1st day of May, 1866, the plaintiff had upon his said premises belonging to him, unsold, in value or amount ten thousand dollars and upward. That after obtaining the said license, and in view thereof, the plaintiff conformed all his business plans and arrangements thereto, which he would not have done but for the belief that he would enjoy all the rights and privileges conferred and as conferred thereby for the period specified in the law under which it was granted. That a very profitable part of the plaintiff's business before and at the time of obtaining the license was conducted after the hour of twelve o'clock at night, and for as long after that hour as the plaintiff chose, on special occasions, to keep his place of business open, which rested entirely in his own discretion, and also the dispensing of food and lager beer on Sundays to travelers and others, coming mostly from other wards than the ward in which the plaintiff's place of business is situated, and from beyond the City of New-York, and that this right was one of the controlling inducements to obtaining and paying the requisite fee for the said license and purchasing the business stock hereinbefore referred to; that lager beer is neither strong nor spirituous, but is a beverage, of which the human stomach cannot contain a sufficient quantity to intoxicate; that the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 14, 1866, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," as will appear by reference to its provisions, has assumed or professes to rescind or take away the plaintiff's right to sell or prosecute business in any form under or by virtue of said license, from and after May 1, 1866, and to absolutely nullify that license as of and from that day; that by abridging the hours during which the plaintiff was or is entitled to keep open his place of business, and requiring it to be kept completely and effectually closed between the hours of 12 o'clock at night and sunrise on and of every day in the week, excepting Sundays, on which days it is to be kept completely and effectually closed the whole day, the last-mentioned act has deprived, or assumed to deprive the plaintiff (from the time it professed to become operative) of the benefits of the business which he at first prosecuted, and designed continuing to prosecute, after the hour of 12 o'clock at night on each day of the week, excepting Sunday, and on Sundays in manner as aforesaid; and has occasioned, and must and will occasion, great and irreparable injury to the plaintiff if obliged to yield to it for the future; that the plaintiff, on or about the 9th of June, 1866, received a license under the last-mentioned act, which is subject to revocation or cancellation, as provided in that act; thus, so far as that license is concerned, professedly subjecting the plaintiff to the provisions of that act, and that this step on his part was involuntary and the result of coercion, growing out of the assumed or asserted validity of the act, and the fear of the plaintiff that by offending against its provisions he would become liable to its penalties; that should the plaintiff act upon his prior license the latter would and will be revoked or canceled by the defendants, and that while he adheres to the latter, as he has thus far, he does and must sustain irreparable injury from being deprived of the business conducted by him after the hour of 12 o'clock at night, as aforesaid, and on Sundays, beside being deprived of all the other rights and privileges (including its duration) appertaining to the first-mentioned license.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the Judge presiding asked counsel if there were any further affidavits to be put in before the commencement of the argument.

Mr. Bliss, one of defendants' counsel, read several brief affidavits. First the affidavit of President Schultz, which is the same substantially as that of his already published in the Holt case. It denies that plaintiff can or will sustain an irreparable injury by reason of his obeying the present law, and fulfilling the voluntary obligations which he took upon himself when he took out his new license on the 1st of May last; that on the contrary the plaintiff would be benefited by the license under the new act, in consequence of the greatly decreased number of dealers throughout the district.

The affidavits of Capt. Bogart, who is made a party defendant herein—he being the Captain of the precinct in which plaintiff's establishment is situated—and also those of Officers Walter, Dart, and of Mr. Robert W. Thompson. The purport of their testimony was that on Sunday, the 10th inst., they visited the plaintiff's place at One Hundred and Tenth-street; that they there saw the plaintiff and numerous employes selling to customers strong liquors and wines, and that the sale of lager-beer was very great; that these customers were not travelers, but pleasure-seekers, who went up in great numbers from the lower part of the city, and after drinking awhile returned down town.

Mr. Stal[illegible]necht, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, read a short affidavit which had just been made by his client, in which he stated that he had in his establishment sufficient beds, bedding, stables, provender, &c., for horses, to enable him to accommodate and entertain all the travelers who patronized him in that way.

Mr. Clinton, for the plaintiff, then commenced his argument. He objected, he said, to the matter which was set forth in defendants' affidavits. It related to circumstances which had transpired since the commencement of this action. What the Captain and his men had seen took place, by their own showing, last Sunday, whereas this action was begun prior to that time. He said this was a very important case—a test case—and in their papers they allege that to test the law is one of the objects in bringing the action. His client, he said, is a representative man. The place he keeps is the largest and most extensive of its kind in this City—perhaps the largest on this continent. It was of vital importance not only to him, but to others. His client had shown by his own oath that prior to the passage of the act in question, he had, and that he now has, upwards of $10,000 worth of property invested in the business. This property he acquired before the law had a being. If the law was enforced it would destroy that property. He had bought it for the purpose of selling it again in pursuance of the old law, and in accordance with the provisions, stipulations and requirements of the license which he obtained and paid for in June, 1865. That license had not expired; and who would not say that as to the stock of $10,000 and upwards that he had acquired prior to the legislative act, the law was not retroactive in its operation, and hence unconstitutional? But the result of this litigation was of the highest interest, the most vital importance to a large number of our wealthy and highly respectable fellow-citizens. An untold amount of capital was invested in the business within the district embraced in the act, and from two to three hundred thousand persons of German birth or German parentage, had an absorbing interest in the proper judicial determination of the questions now before the Court. Counsel said that in many respects the case was similar to the case of Holt, which had been on argument for two days preceding, before His Honor. But in the latter case the question as to the Sunday selling was not brought in; and neither was the question as to the intoxicating qualities of lager-beer; both of which were prominent features in this case of Falk's.

Inasmuch as we have published quite fully the arguments of counsel in the Holt case, we forbear repeating it here, and only give such points as seem to be new. There is an allegation in the complaint in this case, on the point as to the qualities of lager-beer, in which it is averred "that lager-beer is neither strong nor spirituous liquors, but is a beverage of which the human stomach cannot contain a sufficient quantity to intoxicate."

The plaintiff further claims that his license permitted the dispensing of food and lager-beer on Sundays, "to travelers and others, coming mostly from other wards in the said City of New-York than the ward in which the plaintiff's place of business was situated." He therefore claims that the shutting up of his place of business on Sundays, as well as after 12 o'clock, will work him irreparable injury. His affidavit sets forth that his place of business has acquired an enviable character, particularly for the manner in which it has been conducted at night, and at late hours of the night, at which hours it has been much resorted to by gentlemen and ladies, private societies, &c.; and also "for the manner it has been conducted on Sundays, when it has been chiefly resorted to by German born or bred people, who mostly come in families of men, women and children, to partake of lager-beer, a very healthy and harmless beverage," and that his Sunday and after 12 o'clock business is worth $1,000 a week net gain.

Mr. Clinton's first proposition was that at all events the plaintiff was entitled to pursue his business as he did last year, up to about the 1st of July next. He has a vested right of which no law or statute could deprive him. To sustain this position he cited several cases.

Again it is the very essence of a law that it shall not be *ex post facto*, or retroactive in its operation. Council cited the words of Chancellor Kent in proof of the correctness of this proposition, also an English authority showing that no Court has a right to give a statute a retroactive effect, unless such was the express language of the act.

Counsel said he was now discussing what the statute means, and not the constitutionality of the law. The Legislature cannot revoke a license which had been granted and paid for. A leading case in the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri was cited in proof of this proposition. The Court of Appeals of this State, in deciding the prohibitory law passed in 1855 unconstitutional, decided precisely the opposite to what the Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided in reference to their liquor law. It is not an uncommon thing for the highest Courts of this State to decide exactly contrary from what the highest Courts in Massachusetts have decided.

Lager-beer is not included in the phrase "strong or spirituous liquors." This statement is made in the complaint and in the plaintiff's affidavit. Neither the law of 1857, nor any other law prohibits the sale by an innkeeper of food or lager-beer to travelers on Sundays. The last-named article of drink does not come within any Excise Law which appears on our statute books. The Court must bear in mind that the plaintiff is a hotel-keeper, and has all the rights and privileges of a hotel or innkeeper.

It was claimed on the other side, said counsel, that the thousands of persons who visited the plaintiff's place on Sunday, June 10, were pleasure-seekers from the City, and not travelers in the proper acceptation of the term. He would tell his friends on the other side that when they could make out that persons taking a voyage across the Atlantic for pleasure, were not travelers; that then it might be made to appear that those who visited and patronized the plaintiff were not travelers. Both classes are pleasure-seekers, but who shall say that persons going from this country to Europe, and traveling over England and the Continent, are not travelers, although they go perhaps for pleasure?

The next point which the counsel made was that the late act was a violation of Article III., section 16 of the Constitution. Counsel here read the article cited, and then said that three propositions under this point he proposed to demonstrate: First, that the act in question is local; second, it embraces more than one subject, and third, the title does not correspond with the subject matter of the statute. That it was a local law the counsel thought there could be no dispute. The provisions of it embraced the Metropolitan Police District, save and except the County of Westchester. To prove the second and third points, counsel read the title and some clauses of the act. He then said he would proceed to show that the act in question was in violation of Art. I, Sec. —, of the Constitution, where it says that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." This law had created a great variety of crimes and misdemeanors, some of them hitherto entirely unknown to this country. In the case of Holt much had been said in respect to the deprivation of property; he would more particularly confine himself to the question as to the infringement of the liberty of the citizen. He called the attention of the Court to Sec. 10 of the act, and reasoned that to compel the performance of its provisions was a deprivation of ones liberty. The clause that any one offending against the provisions of the act was guilty of a misdemeanor, was creating a crime. The offender could be arrested without warrant. That was unconstitutional. The clause about locking up a house in case of any disturbance therein, was the most outrageous law ever enacted. It eclipsed all the edicts of the Autocrat of all the Russias. The policeman is to interfere upon an occasion when any loud talking takes place; he is not to wait till there is a breach of the peace—till there is fighting and the perpetration of crime. Let there be the least noise in a place where liquors or beer are sold and the policeman on the beat is to seize the loud talkers, drag them to prison without warrant, lock up the premises, and all this, under penalty, on his part, of forfeiture of pay, forfeiture of office and heavy punishment besides.

Counsel then referred to section No. eleven of the Act which prohibits the sale to children, apprentices, &c., and to section No. twelve, which prohibits the sale to habitual drunkards, intoxicated persons or those under the influence of liquor. Counsel did not object to the prohibition of sale to drunkards, but who was to be the judge as to when a person was undr the influence of intoxicating drinks? Why, the police.

The thirteenth section of the act was then read, and commented on. It is provided in this clause that no person shall sell liquor to parents after being requested not to do so by a child, &c. This part of the law was denounced in the most emphatic terms as absurd and unconstitutional.

The section which says that nothing in the act shall be construed so as to prevent innkeepers from keeping open and entertaining travellers on Sunday, was referred to, and counsel thought that clause was put in for his client's especial benefit, inasmuch as he kept lager-beer for the refreshment of travellers, as his place was in a public and open park.

During the argument on the point that this law deprived persons of their property without due process of law, he insisted that if the proprietors of the St. Nicholas or Fifth-avenue Hotel should sell to the husband a teaspoonful of brandy after the wife had requested them not to give it to that husband—the latter being a temperate man—the defendants could step in and deprive those hotel-proprietors of their licenses, and thus render the thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of property owned by them entirely useless. When you deprive a person of the power or the right to sell his property, so far as he is concerned it is a total destruction thereof.

On the question of the morality of drinking lager-beer on a Sunday, a decision made by Comstock, J., delivered in the Court of Appeals, was cited. The purport of this is that that is property which the law makes property, and it will not do to talk about morals when the question is the validity of a law which strikes at the rights of property, and hence to the very foundations of civilized society.

The counsel continued at great length, and when he concluded—the hour of adjournment having arrived—the further consideration of the case was postponed to Friday next, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at which time Mr. Tracy will commence his argument on the other side. Meantime, the plaintiff, Mr. Falk, feels sure of two more Sundays (if he lives) to sell lager-beer.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

FOLLOWING UP AN INTELLIGENCE MAN.

Ferdinand Becker, part proprietor of an intelligence office in East Broadway, was charged with assaulting Carl Guidonzen without provocation. The evidence on the trial revealed the fact that complainant booked himself in the intelligence office for a place, paid his fee, and was told to call again. He called again and again, and not getting a situation, he followed the proprietor of this intelligence office an hour and a half through the streets, to get his money returned. When complainant saw Becker enter a lager-beer saloon, he would follow him and take a seat, and when he rose, complainant would rise too and follow. The last house they entered Becker asked complainant what he wanted. Complainant said, "Nothing." Defendant said, "Well, then you've got nothing now," as he hit him between the eyes. That blow cost Becker a $25 fine.

A FEMALE BURGLAR.

Margaret Gaynor, a young, respectable-looking woman, was charged with robbing the house of Mrs. Addie Brundage of a large amount of clothing. Witness could only testify that she was robbed, and that when the clothing was shown at the station-house, she identified it. The clothes were stolen about 8 o'clock in the evening, and next morning a neighbor happened to go in a pawn-shop and saw the clothes on the counter. She knew a larceny had been committed, and recognized the articles as belonging to Mrs. Brundage. She went out immediately and called in an officer, who arrested the accused and took her and the clothing to the station-house. She told the officer that the thief gave her the clothes to get rid of, but rather than become informer she would suffer ten years in the State Prison. She was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

THE HEALTH LAW—IMPORTANT TO BROADWAY CLERKS.

A clerk in a Broadway store was arrested, held to bail, and put upon his trial for having swept the sweepings of a store down the culvert. He was found guilty. As the law in this respect is not generally known, a fine of $1 only was imposed.

Another clerk, in the employ of Mr. MORRISON, in Broadway, was also arrested for sweeping out the sweepings of the store into the street. In place of putting the waste in a barrel, he thought he had a right to sweep it on the street. He, too, was found guilty and fined a dollar. Other cases, however, will not be so leniently dealt with, if it is shown that the law was violated knowingly.

There was another case of a violation of the Health law, and that was by an employe of the Manhattan Gas Company, who pleaded guilty to dumping the refuse of the gas pipes in the East River. The employes of the company have done this for thirty years, counsel said, and were astonished when the arrest was made. Sentence in this case was deferred till Tuesday.

A number of dirt cartmen pleaded guilty to spilling dirt from their carts on the street, and were fined. The excuse offered by the defendants was, that their carts were either out of order or that they did not know the law. The fines, in most cases, would go further than the repairing of their carts. Heretofore, many cartmen left half their loads of dirt on the street while on their way to the dumping-ground, with the greatest unconcern; now, if a policeman or a citizen sees them, they are liable not only to arrest but imprisonment and fine.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Henry C. Van Souter was charged with cruelly beating his horse in West Broadway. The complainant, Officer Marshal Gilbert, said he saw the accused strike his horse three times on the head with the butt end of a very heavy whip. The horse appeared to be sick and unable to walk. When the third blow was struck he told him to stop; then defendant got in his wagon and seizing the reins see-sawed the horse's mouth in such a shocking manner that he could not stand it. He went up and arrested the prisoner. The defence was that the accused was a very kind hearted man, to man and beast; that the horse had been under the doctor's care, and he gave it a clean bill of health; he took it out to work, and believing the doctor, he thought the horse was "scheming some," so he hit it. He was fined $5.

John Galvin, a peddler, was charged with cruelty to a sheep. Officer Charles McCollum said the poor sheep lay in the bottom of his wagon with the four feet tied, bleating most pitiously. Defendant said the sheep was a lamb, and that he was about to take it across the Brooklyn Ferry to his family and make a pet lamb of it. The limbs were tied to prevent a suicide. He didn't know the law on the subject. The Court said it was a strange way to begin to make a pet lamb by torturing it. The defendant publicly acknowledging his ignorance of the law, was discharged with a light fine.

LOW LIFE IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Jane Wilson, otherwise called O'Brien, was charged with assaulting Mary Harnon. Both the parties appeared to be very spirited women, full of vim and fight, and each had a black-eye. A transcript of the evidence of this trial will give a very fair idea of the condition of the state of society in the Fourth Ward—even Oliver-street—which complainant said was the most aristocratic street in the District. She said: I was coming from work, going up Oliver-street, when I happened to meet a gentleman who addressed me. We shook hands and he asked where I was going. I said I was going to spend the evening with a lady. The first thing I knew when I stood speaking to the gentleman was—four or five women, among others, Jane O'Brien—the defendant. She came up and struck me on the nose and it bled. I turned round to see what it was done for when she struck me again. I caught hold of her and she fell, and she caught my finger in her mouth; then a man took and beat her, and give her that black eye she has got, to make her let go her hold. But while I was down the other woman tore every stitch of clothing off that I had on, and left me standing naked in the street. A gentleman very kindly found my bonnet and gave it to me. Why, when I stood naked in the cold they actually tore the earrings out of my ears.

Court—What took you to Oliver-street at 7 o'clock in the evening?

Witness—Why, Sir, it is the most aristocratic street in the Ward; I never saw the lady (prisoner) or the gentleman I was speaking with before; I am a decent girl, I am.

Ellen Maitland was called for the defence to tell the other side of the story. She said: I and O'Brien and her two small sisters were going up Oliver-street; we met complainant, who said, "Now I've got you;" she was talking to Charley Ferry, who hangs around Slaughter-house Point. She left his side and struck Mrs. Wilson, (defendant,) and three men kicked her when she was down, and an officer came, and complainant got the first chance to speak and make the charge, and Mrs. Wilson was taken in.

Catharine Madden was sworn. The examination was very short.

Counsel (to witness)—You saw the commencement; you saw the last witness there; you saw complainant strike the prisoner; she said, "I have got you now; "and that was because she was jealous of Ferry, and some man assisted this lady (complainant) and gave this lady (prisoner) that black eye that she now has—That's true?

Witness—Yes.

Judge Kelly—I think the Clerk will have to substitute your name as the witness.

Mr. Howe—Oh, no, your Honor. I only did it to shorten the case.

The further examination showed that it was a regular free Fourth Ward fight among women, and that the defendant, who came out the sufferer, was discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 16, 1866.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '67	130	10	New-York Cen.	98½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C.	130	500	do	99
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C'62.	102¼	500	do	98⅞
500	do ...Small	102	2000	do	99⅛
5,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'64	102¼	200	do ...2d call	99¼
14,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C'65	102⅜	100	Erie R.	59⅞
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74.C.In.	101	400	do	59½
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.		400	do	60
	Small	96	30	do	60¼
4,500	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s.		100	do ...b30	60
	First Ser.	102¼	50	do ...b60	60⅛
5,000	Tenn. State 6s	95⅛	1000	do	59⅞
3,000	N. Car. 6s	85⅛	200	do ...2d call	59¾
15,000	Missouri 6s	79	200	do ...c	59⅞
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		12	N. Y. & N. H. R.	109¼
	Pacific R.	79	15	do	109⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.		200	Reading R.	109¼
	Issue	80¼	1000	do	109⅛
5,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102½	200	M. So. & N. I.	79¼
1,000	Hud. Riv. Bds, '67	97	300	do	79
6,500	Am. Gold	158¾	300	do	78¾
10,000	do ...s60	152	800	Ill. Cen. R.	122
9	Metropol. Bank	122	100	do ...s15	122
25	Merchants' Bank	110	400	Chic. & N. W.	30¼
10	Continental Bank	110	400	do	30⅛
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	103¾	1000	do	30
12	Manhattan Bank	132	600	do	30¼
100	Canton Co.	60⅜	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	59
100	do ...b10	60¼	100	do ...b30	59
200	do	60⅜	800	do	58¾
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	155	1000	do	59
300	Wilkesbarre Coal	55	30	Panama R.	260
100	Mariposa Pr.	23¾	600	Cleve. & Tol.	105
600	West. U. Tel.	57	100	Chic. & R. Is.	93⅞
100	do ...b60	57⅛	200	do	93¾
400	Wyom. Val. Co.	40	50	do	94
100	Spruce H. C.	4¼	25	P., F. W. & C.	97½
100	do ...2d call	4¼	500	do	96¾
100	do	4¼	200	do ...2d call b10	96¾
100	Boston W. P.	49	100	do	96⅜
100	do	48¾	180	do ...s30	96⅜
100	do ...b30	48	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	62½
100	Erie R. P.	73¾	16	do	61
72	do	74	50	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	102
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71¾	100	H. & St. Jo.	32

SATURDAY, June 16—P. M.

The screw-steamer *City of Paris*, of the Inman-Dale Line, arrived here early this morning, in 8½ days from Queenstown—quite unexpectedly. Her advices are five days later and highly important, politically—to the effect that *war on the Continent is inevitable*. On the other hand, the Money and Cotton news from England, especially the former, is really more reassuring than by the previous accounts, though the fact had but little influence on the Gold Room, where the panic among the *shorts* in Gold and the exultation among the speculative holders exceeded any excitement of the Gold Room since the close of the War, if we except the day of Mr. LINCOLN's assassination. The numerous parties who were *short* of Gold, some of them quite heavily so, rushed into the Room to wholly or partially cover their contracts without stopping to inquire into the real purport of the European news, beyond the supposed certainty of War, and they were met, of course, by manifestations of the greatest confidence in a further rise on the part of the speculators on the other side. From 147⅞ last night the panic ran up to 160 ⅌ cent.; subsequently receding to 159@159½ ⅌ cent. While this excitement was going on in the Gold Room, the Exchanges on London and Paris were lower than early in the week, and the demand for double eagles and other large Gold pieces for shipment, next week, had comparatively ceased. In reference to the financial accounts from England, after it was known that the hopes of peace were at an end on the Continent, the following, from the *Commercial Advertiser*, this afternoon, we know to be fully borne out by other private letters, as well as by the advance in Consols and U. S. 5-20s from Tuesday, 5th, to Thursday, 7th June:

"A London letter to a New-York firm, dated June 6, P. M., says: 'Money is working easier. The bills of the London Joint Stock Bank, the London and Westminster Bank, and of Rothschilds and Browns are in demand at 7@8 ⅌ cent. The specie arrivals are an immense thing for American credit. The amount sent from America is everywhere admitted to have saved general bankruptcy in England.' The letters to other banking houses in this City are very much to the same effect. It is a gratifying fact that the acceptances of London banks connected with New-York stand in the highest credit on the London money market, being negotiable at 2@3 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate."

The shipments of Gold by this day's steamers were $1,990,592, making $6,056,743 for the week. The receipts of Gold for customs at the Treasury office for the week amount to $2,100,384, and the payments out for Gold interest on the Public Debt $67,000.

On the Stock Exchange the variations in U. S. Securities from Friday's figures were very slight. The Railway speculation weaker on Erie Shares, but otherwise about the same as on Friday, closing at 3:30 P. M., as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅛	96⅛	Northwest	30½	29¼
U. S. 5-20s	102⅜	102⅜	N. West Pref.	59⅜	58⅞
U. S. 7.30s	102⅜	102⅜	Rock Island	93⅞	93⅝
N. Y. Central	97⅞	99⅛	Fort Wayne	97⅜	96⅞
Erie	60⅛	58¼	Cumb'land Coal	44⅜	44¼
Hudson	110	110	Quicksilver	51	50⅛
Reading	109⅛	109	Mariposa	12	11⅜
Mich. Southern	79⅜	78⅞	Mariposa Pref.	24	23¼
Illinois Central	121⅝	122	Canton	60¼	60⅛
Pittsburgh	82⅛	82¼	Ohio Certificates	27⅞	27¼
Tennessee 6s	95	95⅛	American Gold	147⅞	159⅞
Missouri 6s	79⅛	80	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Pacific	160
Mechanics'	119	Bank of the Republic	109
Union	116	Metropolitan	122
America	139	People's	119
City	190	Market	113
Phœnix	104	Continental	100
North River	124	New-York County	150
Greenwich	120	Park	152
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Manufac. & Merch'ts	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Fourth National	103¾

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Buff., N.Y & E. 1st M. '77	95	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102¼	N. J. Central 2d M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f.'85	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Harlem 3d mort., '68	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	94½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	87	Chi. & Alt. Income	86½
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	103¼	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	73
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	86	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	62¼
Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	97		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,490,947 40, including for Customs, $192,000; Gold Notes, $303,000. Payments, $1,745,476 91. Balance, $94,261,688 30.

Earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, line from Cincinnati to St. Louis:

May.	1866.	1865.
Eastern Division	$166,480 64	$171,058 87
Western Division	116,649 71	119,857 57
Total	$283,130 35	$290,916 44
Decrease of 1866 from 1865		$7,786 09

Comparative earnings from January 1 to May 31 inclusive

	1866.	1865.
Eastern Division	$823,459 36	$808,335 34
Western Division	576,981 79	566,384 76
Total	$1,400,441 15	$1,374,720 10
Increase of 1866 over 1865		$25,721 05

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods should have been printed in our last as of the value of $2,009,003.

DRY GOODS.

YARD AND A HALF WIDE BLACK SILK, $6 50.
BLACK SILK for BASQUES, $1 25.
CORDED SILK, without Lustre, $1 75.
Extra heavy CORDED SILK, $3, $4 and $5.
O. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.,
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

LACE MANTILLAS, FROM $4 UP TO $10.
LACE POINTS and ROTONDES, $15 up to $50.
A handsome line of DRESS GOODS, 25 cts. yard.
O. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.
No. 214 Bowery, bet. Spring and Prince.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 18,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
REAL AND IMITATION
CLUNY LACES.
F. P. PERKINS & BROTHER,
No. 727 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

PLAIN, COLORED, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.
Organdies, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Percales, Jaconets, Poplins, Alpacas, Challies, Mohairs, Delaines, Prints, Printed Linens and fashionable
DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING,
in every variety, at retail, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS!
RICH PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT DESIGNS, at a great
REDUCTION FROM COST!
Also, our entire stock of new and elegant CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, &c., manufactured expressly for our retail sales, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, Breakfast Robes and Caps, Robes de Chambre, Waists, Chemises, Corsets, Corset Covers. Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Children's and Infants' Wardrobes, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, BROCATELS, Reps, Damasks, Chaine Laines, Plushes, Chintzes, Cornices, Bands, Tassels, and Upholstery Goods and Fixtures of every kind; Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
given to the furnishing and fitting up of houses, steamboats and hotels.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCE EXPENSES!! BY BUYING AT THE GREAT SALE OF AUCTION GOODS.
NO ABATEMENT IN THE DEMAND.
EIGHTH WEEK OF THE RUSH.
STORE CROWDED FROM 9 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING TILL 6 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.
LADIES FROM JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH, AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY FLOCKING TO OUR STORE FOR BARGAINS.
N. B.—ALL GOODS SOLD AS ADVERTISED.
10,000 YARDS AUCTION DRESS GOODS,
8,000 YARDS AUCTION ALPACAS,
AND 6,000 YARDS AUCTION POPLINETTS,
AT 20c., 22c., 25c. AND 31c. A YARD.
3,000 YARDS AUCTION CASSIMERES, ALL WOOL, 50c., 75c. AND $1.
12,000 YARDS SWISSES, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, &c., FROM AUCTION, AT 30c., 37½c. AND 50c.
2,500 YARDS FINE FLANNELS, 31c., 37½c. UP.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS, BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c., 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM 10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS, 20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS, 10c. TO 15c. ON FLANNELS, AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES, BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON WILL OFFER during the coming week
GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
BLACK SILKS; the greatest bargains they have had this season.
A splendid assortment of PLAIN COLORED SILKS at a great reduction.
PLAID FOULARDS for misses at 90c., worth $1 25.
INDIA FOULARDS, SUMMER SILKS and BLACK and WHITE CHECKS, $1 a yard, worth $1 50.
SPECIALTY of the season,
100 pieces "OXONIANS,"
The latest Paris novelty,
FIFTY CENTS a yard, worth one dollar.
LENOS, FOR SUITS, 62½c.; superior styles to those sold early in the season at $1.
GRAY CREPE EUGENIE, 85c.
COLORED ALPACAS, finest quality imported. New assortment; just received.
FANCY GRENADINES, in great variety of new designs.
PRINTED JACONETS, finest quality, 35c.
BLACK GRENADINES, warranted all silk, 65c.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGE, 65c.; worth $1.
100 pieces BLACK BAREGE CANVAS, magnificent quality.
BLACK ALPACAS, yard and a half wide; $1, worth $1 50.
BLACK ALPACAS, usual width, in all qualities, at lower prices than they can be purchased elsewhere.
SUMMER SHAWLS, in great variety.
WHITE, BLACK and FANCY GRENADINE SHAWLS.
WHITE and BLACK BAREGE SHAWLS.
SCARLET CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS, slightly damaged, half price.
BLACK EMBROIDERED THIBET SHAWLS, $13; worth $25.
BERLIN LONG SHAWLS FOR TRAVELING, $8; worth $14.
SILK AND CLOTH CIRCULARS, In new styles.
STRIPED BURNOUS, For seaside and carriage wear.
REAL LACE SHAWLS, from $100 to $500, received per *Persia*.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, in new and elegant designs.
BATHING DRESSES, HATS, CAPS AND SHOES.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.
DRESSES AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER in the latest fashion, guaranteed to fit and finished when promised.
LADIES' UNDERLINEN AND INFANTS' DRESSES, AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.
BROCHE GRENADINES, ELEGANT ORGANDY ROBES, ORGANDIES and JACONETS, by the yard. Extra quality
TRAVELING DRESS MATERIALS, Suitable for suits.
To accommodate the public, arrangements have been made
TO MAKE UP TRAVELING SUITS AT SHORT NOTICE.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish their POPULAR STOCKS OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, &c., and will continue to offer them during THIS WEEK, WITHOUT AN ADVANCE ON THE PRICE, NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT RISE IN THE VALUE OF GOLD.
PLAID AND STRIPED MOZAMBIQUES AND POIL DE CHEVRE at 25 cents per yard.
4-4 FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTED JACONETS at 25 cents per yard.
4-4 BRITISH PRINTS, FAST COLORS, at 25 cents per yard.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 18, their entire stock of FRENCH AND DOMESTIC SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SACKS, BASQUINES, &c.,
At extremely low prices.
Cloth sacks, nice quality, $5 each.
Silk sacks, nice quality, $12 each.
Basquines, large size, $15 to $20 each.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

EXTRA BARGAINS.
Real Llama lace points at ... $12 50
Chantilly lace points at ... 18 00
Pusher lace points at ... 10 00
Real Llama lace Rotondes in Black and White, $15 and upwards.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET-STORE.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON AND COIR MATTING, HEARTH-RUGS, DOOR-MATS, WINDOW-SHADES AND HOLLANDS, STAIR CARPETS, RODS, &c., VERY LOW.
At J. HYATT'S, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Suits of mourning made to order in eight hours' notice.
M. & A. MYERS, Mourning-Store, No. 623 Broadway.

THREAD LACE POINTS—VERY ELEGANT, from $225 up, and India Camel's Hair Shawls.
J. RUSSELL, No. 233 Wooster-st., Third door below Amity-st.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE on L. I., with 10 acres of valuable garden land; house has all the modern improvements, &c., &c.; easy of access; only one hour from New-York; will be sold at a bargain; also one on the suburbs of the village of Jamaica. For particulars, address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 88 Nassau-st.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR sale, containing 470 acres, situate direct on Lloyd's Neck, fronting Cold Spring Harbor and Long Island Sound; has been owned for years by the Lloyd family, and but lately offered for sale. The property has the most commanding view of any on the Sound, as it can be seen for many miles up and down; a large number of elegant building sites on the premises, and the best that are on Long Island shores. The land is of the best kind, well adapted to all kinds of crops, and well watered, the beach of white sand and pebbles, which is very valuable for roofing purposes; also on the property is found the first quality of moulding sand, the sale of which amounts to quite a sum during the year; a large lake of fresh water, which is a curiosity, and also furnishes ice for the immediate neighborhood; gunning and fishing in great abundance; steamboat from the City lands twice a day adjoining the property, 4 miles from railroad, about the same distance to the village of Huntington, L. I., and 30 miles from New-York. Will be sold together or in plots, to suit purchasers. For full particulars and an exact plan apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, NEW-YORK, A tract of land of nearly one hundred acres, three-fourths of a mile from the railroad depot. It has a fine pond of spring water on nearly its highest point; is beautifully wooded, and has fine views of the Hudson River; could be made, without large expenditure, one of the most attractive places on the river, or is capable of division into four or five places of nearly equal advantages; price $35,000. Address X, Box No. 113 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—Five brick houses and lots, three stories high, iron fronts to stores, gas and water and connection to sewer in street; located on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt sts.; are in good order; terms very accommodating to purchaser; only small amount of cash required; about one-third, balance, can remain, or be paid in $500 installments. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

BRIDGE HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—A farm for sale of about 75 acres, delightfully situated on the water, with unsurpassed facilities for fishing, gunning and bathing, &c.; only a short distance from the beach; large double house, two stories in height, with two large barns, with stables, sheds, &c.; two wells of the finest water on Long Island. The place is situated on the road from Sag Harbor to the beach. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTON PLANTATION IN Claiborne County, Miss., of 1,400 acres very fine hill land, 12 miles from Grand Gulf; improvements in tolerably good condition, plenty of wood, abundance of fruit and the health of the place undoubted; if disposed of soon will be sold at $15 per acre; half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply by letter for further particulars to W. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark, N. J.

$6,000.—BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS, WITH LONG LEASE, FOR SALE CHEAP—For oil works, distillery, brewery, or other business requiring room and steam power, covering four lots, 50 feet front on West 18th and West 19th sts., running through between 10th and 11th avs.; with stationary engine rated fully 20-horse power, newly fitted up in perfect order. Apply to L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 18 ACRES, IN Westchester County, Harlem Railroad, Chappaqua Station; is well fenced, good orchard, plenty small fruit; perfectly healthy, with comfortable house, barn outhouses, and in good cultivation, excepting seven acres of beautiful woods. Apply to owner, No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; will be sold very cheap for cash, or part down.

38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—First-class, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; 22d-st., near 6th-av., three-story, high-stoop, brick house; also, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, near 34th-st. and 5th-av.; all for sale cheap and possession immediately; others desirably situated $10,000 to $100,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE lots on Central Park, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—15 lots on 8th-av., between 82d and 84th sts., and 11 lots in rear of avenue lots. Maps at the office, 43 Wall-st.
P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn, on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

$6,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful lot of four acres on the highest point on Harrison-st., Orange, N. J.; has spring well, running brook; common double house. Apply to P. W. WILDAY, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 71, or to EDWARD GARDNER, *Journal* Office, Orange.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, A HANDSOME and well-built cottage, with 17 rooms of fine architectural beauty, with good stable and carriage-house; for situation, extended view, fine beach and sea bathing, is unsurpassed. For further particulars address Box No. 3,108 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN POINT, HOUSE TEN rooms; hot and cold water; two acres; fruit, ornamental and shade trees; half an hour from the City; also a building site on the water, 500 by 180 feet; good bathing, boating and fishing; very desirable. Apply at HENDERSON'S Intelligence Office, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the railroad station, a two-story cottage house, containing ten rooms, with half an acre of ground; good water, young fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. Apply to L. P. TAYLOR, South Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

$3,200.—COUNTRY PLACE—EIGHT acres of land, good house, barn and carriage-house; 4 acres of orchard; 2¼ miles from Mount Kisco, on Harlem Railroad. B. BEATTYS, No. 8 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT, 25x100, SOUTH side 58th-st., 181 feet east of 1st-av. Price $2,000, part cash. Apply to WEATHERED & CHEREVOY, No. 117 Prince-st., between Greene and Wooster.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN New-Rochelle, 6 minutes' walk from depot, or Long Island Sound; good view and fine shade trees. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS of ground, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, situate on north side of 77th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to JEWELL, HARRISON & CO., No. 27 Water-st.

WANTED—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, FOR A church, in a good location, between 11th and 34th sts., and 2d and 5th avs.; a large church might answer. Apply to L. LEWENGOOD, No. 78 Reade-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—STORE NO. 1,280 Atlantic-av., above Washington-av., with two rooms in rear and basement room and front cellar; rent $30; also second floor, four rooms; rent $22; also parlor and basement floors, four rooms, with bath, second story of three-story brick house, No. 24 Canton-st., near Park-av.; rent $30. Apply to Agent, Canton-st., from 12 to 1, or Atlantic-av., from 3 to 4, or in New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, Office No. 1, about 12 o'clock, M.

TO LET—AT WESTPORT, CONN., UNTIL MAY 1, 1867, or for a term of years, (if applied for soon,) a beautiful country residence very eligibly situated in the centre of the village; house roomy and pleasant; lot contains 1¾ acres, with a large lawn and garden; possession July 1. Apply to JOHN W. TAYLOR, near the premises.

COTTAGE AT GLEN COVE—CHIEFLY furnished, to let for season or year; 11 rooms, convenient; much fruit, hennery, garden; pleasant location; fine shade and shrubbery; on stage route; rent moderate. Address or apply to W. R. LYNCH, Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, second floor, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 42 Union-square, for one, two, three, five or ten years, for business or for a dwelling; lot 26.6x126; house will be put in thorough order, (painting, &c.) For permits, and other information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, near West Point. Furnished house, with stable, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands, and on very low terms. Apply to EDWARD MITCHELL, No. 63 Wall-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FEW HANDSOME ROOMS, NEWLY carpeted and furnished, (or unfurnished,) to let, with first-class board, very reasonable; fine location and neighborhood; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 476 West 22d-st., for one week.

MURRAY HILL—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, the chief part of a first-class brown-stone house, near Madison-av., complete for housekeeping; unexceptionable references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 35th-st.

TO LET—A PART OR THE WHOLE OF A FIRST-class brown-stone front house, either furnished or unfurnished, situated in East 84th-st., near 3d-av. For particulars apply at WILLIAM HEYLIN'S, No. 16 West 4th-st., corner Mercer-st.

TO LET—A GREAT BARGAIN—A FURNISHED house in 32d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for $65 per month; house and furniture in perfect order. Inquire of Mrs. WM. FEIS, fifth house from the corner of 3d-av. in 32d-st., west side.

FIFTH-AV.—A LARGE HOUSE, COACH house and stables, to let or lease. Furniture must be bought; at a reasonable price. For particulars apply to A. B. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen only; inquire at No. 120 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References required.

TO LET—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, 50 MINUTES' from City Hall; fruit in abundance; $150 per annum to responsible tenant. Address OWNER, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET ON LONG ISLAND—A HOUSE AND grounds, very pleasantly situated, with a variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of W. M. TERRY, No. 106 South-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, convenient of access by railroad or steamboat; rent for season low. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 292½ 4th-av.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT Saratoga Springs, to the 30th of September, containing 12 rooms, with gas, situated on Lake-av. Address W. H. WATSON, Saratoga Springs.

25 FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN all parts of the City; rent from $3 to $30 per week. Inquire of WM. CAMPBELL, No. 104 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—FOR THE HOT SEASON, A FURnished cottage containing four sleeping-rooms, a parlor, sitting-room, dining-room and kitchen; grounds and street eligible. Address Box No. 150 Pittsfield, Mass.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms, with use of bath-room, at No. 51 West 44th-st. Terms low, and references exchanged.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, 30x75, ON SECOND floor; also light front room, at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT.
A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with garden land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, (formerly North Englewood,) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. House is 24x36 feet, with 10 rooms. Apply on the premises to ROBERT DODGE.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, A fully furnished dwelling, 11 rooms, vegetable garden, fruit and shade, barn attached, pleasantly located in West Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass.; daily communication with New-York by four different routes; terms moderate. For particulars, address or apply to S. HOOPER, Pier No. 24 North River.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 74 Rivington-st., 3d door east of Allen-st.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE VERY large and elegant brown-stone mansion No. 23 East 23d-st. Apply on the premises before 11 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEmen willing to room together can be accommodated with good board in a private family; front chamber, with large clothes-press, gas, and privilege of bath, in a house near Second-place, within a few minutes of Hamilton Ferry; also hall room for single gentleman; breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6½ o'clock; references exchanged. Address J. H., Box No. 2,465, New-York Post-office.

BOARD.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with large rooms in a private family in Westchester County, near the East River, forty-five minutes' drive from Fifth-av. Hotel, accessible by railroad or steamboat. Stabling for horses. Terms reasonable. Address M., Box No. 2,388 Post-office.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom in an English basement house; also, front room with or without board; family small. No. 46 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with all the modern improvements, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 38 Barrow-st., four doors from Bleecker.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N.Y.—Delightfully situated for healthy Summer board, offers superior accommodations, at moderate rates; within 30 minutes of New-York City business centres.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house first-class; location unusually pleasant. No. 243 West 42d-st., near Broadway. References.

NO. 303 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs., rooms to let, handsomely furnished, without board; breakfast if required; gas and bath.

AT NO. 25 UNION SQUARE, THE MOST pleasant location in the City, a first-class apartment to let, unfurnished and without board, to a gentleman only.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board for families or single gentlemen, at No. 57 East 31st-st.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS CAN BE had at No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; board if desired.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CHOICE COUNTRY BOARD—PLENTY OF fruit, fishing, bathing, yachting, fine drives, very healthy, and within one hour of New-York by railroad or boat. A party of three gentlemen and their wives have rented a beautiful Summer residence, with large gardens, orchards and pasturage. The rooms are large and airy. The living equals in every respect Delmonico's, the kitchen being under the superintendence of a first-class French (man) cook; fresh milk, butter and eggs in abundance. The house is situated on the main road, in view of the Sound, and in proximity to a large and fashionable hotel. There are two large rooms on second floor, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives, without children, or four grown persons, and ample stable accommodations. For further particulars apply to Messrs. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

AT YONKERS—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class table, may be obtained in a private house, within ten minutes' walk of depot; abundance of shade and fruit trees; house and location very desirable for a Summer residence; stable accommodation for three horses. Address B., Box No. 395 New-York Post-office, or apply to W. H. PERRY, Real Estate Agent, Yonkers depot.

FAMILIES AND PARTIES DESIRING country board, in a healthy location, with pleasant rooms, good fare, and plenty of fruit, may take the Harlem cars for Pleasantville, Westchester County, and apply at the farm-house of C. UNDERHILL WASHBURN, or for information, of JOHN J. KIPP, No. 177 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET.—A PRIVATE family having rented a large homestead for their own use, having more room than they require, will take a first-class family to board; location very pleasant and healthy; fine garden, and plenty of fruit and shade; easy access. Inquire of E. W. MA CHESTER, No. 180 Broadway, 2d floor, and No. 257 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SINGLE FAMILY can be accommodated from this time with farm-house board in Connecticut, near Norwalk; the use of horses and carriage when desired, or parties furnish their own; location beautiful. Inquire of P. D. BROWER, No. 299 8th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE, SIMONSON-av., Staten Island.—Two or three families and single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms at this very airy, retired and convenient locality, being but 8 to 10 minutes walk from the third or Vanderbilt landing, and only about one hour from the City Hall.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOME—ONLY half hour from Wall-st., embracing fine rooms, first-class table, healthy location, with views unsurpassed, with a private family disposed to make all things agreeable; two gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Address O. H. C., No. 29 William-st., book-store.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A family of ten for the month of August, at a farm-house, not more than one hour's distance from the City Hall, New-York. Address, with particulars, R., Box No. 1,441 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A FINELY SITUATED private residence, convenient to the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depots; within 13 miles of the City. Apply to A. W. KENNEDY, Assessor's Office, No. 896 Broadway.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be had at Orange, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station. House well shaded and location very pleasant. For particulars, address Box No. 92, Orange, N. J., or inquire of WEBSTER & CO., No. 17 Dey-st., New-York.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. The Summit House having been enlarged and refurnished, offers excellent accommodations to a few more families. The House is pleasantly situated in a large park, within two minutes' walk of the depot.

A FEW PERSONS CAN OBTAIN BOARD in a delightful location on line of Harlem Railroad, within a short distance of the City; terms moderate. Address N., Fordham, N. Y.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON the Palisades, one mile north of Fort Lee; boat runs 4 times a day; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY for a gentleman, lady and servant. Address, stating terms and location, O., Box No. 731 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY OR TO RENT FOR A TERM of five years, a small house in good order, with modern improvements, worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, between 14th and 40th sts., and 3d and 7th avs.; possession required on or before 1st November prox. Address, with particulars, Box No. 5,338 Post-office.

WANTED—THE WHOLE OR HALF OF A house unfurnished, in some respectable neighborhood, by a small family of adults; rent must be reasonable. Address C. P. R., Box No. 4,374 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.
AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.
REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE,
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
This first-class house will be opened for the season June 23. Persons wishing board by the day or week can apply to W. J. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

FITZWILLIAM HOTEL.
This house is now open for Summer boarders. It is pleasantly situated about five miles from Monadnock Mountain. For romantic scenery and pleasant drives it is surpassed by none in New-Hampshire. Families or single boarders can be accommodated with board at reasonable rates. For full particulars address ABNER GAGE, Proprietor, Fitzwilliam, N. H.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above popular hotel having been thoroughly renovated is now open for the reception of guests. The location of this house in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery, splendid drives, excellent hunting and fishing, and the well-known salubrity of the climate make the "forest city" one of the most desirable Summer resorts in the country. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J. is now open for the season. Accommodations first-class. Large rooms, fine grounds, good drives, bathing, boating and fishing. Within easy access of New-York by railroads and steamboats 13 times each way daily. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness, AND NO MOSQUITOES. Terms moderate. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS NOW open for the reception of guests; the "Graduating Hop" takes place at West Point on MONDAY, June 18.
COZZENS BROTHERS.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—FURNISHED COTTAGES to let, with or without board, in the Pavilion grounds.
R. BAINBRIDGE.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.
COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—ACcommodations for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reasonable rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

PERSONAL.

JOHN CANE, WHO WENT WEST IN 1856, from the New-York Juvenile Asylum, wishes to hear from two brothers he left in the City at that time. Will they report at No. 71 West 19th-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

No. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BUYS AND SELLS

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

ORGANIZED JULY, 1850.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866	296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID	NONE.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFINGH TOWNSEND,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	BRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD,	WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT,	HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL,	JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,	WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN	J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH,	THOMAS H. FAILE,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

GEORGE BUTLER
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Established in 1847.
Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange, on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

INSURANCE STOCKS, EXPRESS STOCKS, TELEGRAPH STOCKS, GAS STOCKS, CITY R. R. STOCKS, } BOUGHT AND SOLD By D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.
All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr., BLAKELY WILSON, JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmeiler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER Co., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of June next, at 1 P. M. The attendance of stockholders is particularly requested, as business of the greatest importance will be under consideration.
Transfer books will be closed on the 18th and reopened on the 22d inst. CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.
J. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrips purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP wanted by A. WILKINS, Stock, Note and Land Warrant Broker, Detroit, Mich.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, ROOM No. 28, No. 30 BROAD-ST.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.
Six per cent. allowed, free from Government tax.
Open daily from 4 to 7 P. M.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
LEW ADAMS, THEO. A. SHEAK, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING A SMALL wholesale business, 6 years established, would like to connect it with some house in fancy goods, tailors' trimmings, or leather-finding trade, with a view to mutual advantage. Address C. F., Box No. 186 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED EXPRESS business. This is a rare chance for one or two young men with a small cash capital. Apply at 67 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK AND 5TH-AV. LOTS AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
5TH-AV.—1 lot e. s., 51 n. of 79th-st.
5TH-AV.—1 lot e. s., 77 n. of 80th-st., fronting Central Park.
5TH-AV.—3 lots e. s., 75 s. of 95th-st., fronting Central Park.
5TH-AV.—1 lot s. e. cor. 5th-av. and 110th-st., fronting Central Park.
50TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., 325 w. of 6th-av.
104TH-ST.—2 lots s. s., 450 w. of 8th-av.
103D-ST.—2 lots n. s., in rear of the above.
111TH-ST.—4 lots s. s., 160 w. of 11th-av. and the Boulevard.
9TH-AV.—8 lots w. s., forming the entire front between 100th and 101st sts.

THURSDAY, June 21,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom.
VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXINGTON-AV.
LEXINGTON-AV.—1 lot n. w. cor. Lexington-av. and 51st-st. 3 lots on Lexington-av., w. s., adjoining the above.
9TH-AV. AND 62D-ST.—9 lots n. e. cor., 100 w. of Broadway and the proposed Boulevard.
59TH-ST.—2 lots n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av.
54TH-ST.—2 lots s. s., 425 ft. e. of 4th-av.
WATER-ST.—4-story brick store and lot No. 438 Water-st. (next to cor. of Market-st.) Immediate possession given.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EAST 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
EAST 14TH-ST.—The first-class four-story high-stoop house and lot, No. 178 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.; house is 22.6x50; in perfect order throughout; water works are all new and is newly painted throughout; a first-class house in every respect; lot 22.6x103.3. For permits and particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LEWIS B. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE THREE-fourths interest of the late James Smiley in the propeller *Blanche Paige*, her tackle and apparel; will be sold at auction on MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at Allison's ship-yard, North Point, Jersey City, by order. MARY JANE SMILEY, Executrix. CHARLES W. ATTWELL.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS fronting on Central Park, by order of the executors of the estate of Jane Penfield. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 15 lots on 8th-av., between 83d and 84th sts., 8 lots in rear of avenue lots. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the streets following, to wit:
CEDAR-STREET—From Pearl-street to North River.
SECOND-STREET—From Avenue D to the Bowery.
CHARLES-STREET—From Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue.
FORTY-NINTH-STREET—From Sixth to Eighth avenue
THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
WORTH-STREET—From Broadway to Baxter-street.
And TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

TO LAWYERS.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES to form a connection with some respectable law firm in this City. He has had large experience and practice in the various courts of the State, as well as the prosecution and defence of patent suits in the United States courts. He is energetic and competent to do his full share of the business of a firm. Address PRACTICE, Room No. 9, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For setting curb and gutter stone in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.
Second—For paving with square blocks Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Third—For paving with stone blocks Front-street, from Wall-street to Maiden-lane.
Fourth—For building sewer in First-avenue, from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street, to sewer in Fiftieth-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street to ninety feet west of Avenue A.
Fifth—For building sewer in First-avenue from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—For building sewer in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—For paving Thirty-fifth-street with trap block, between First and Second avenues.
Eighth—For laying cross-walk in Twelfth-street, four hundred feet west of Sixth-avenue.
Ninth—For fencing vacant lots in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—On the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue from Eighty-Sixth to Eighty-eighth streets.
Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Front-street to the extent of half the block from eighty feet south of Wall-street to Fletcher-street.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue from half the block below Fiftieth-street to Fifty-second-street; also all the lots on the north side of Fiftieth-street, and on both sides of Fifty-first-street, and on the south side of Fifty-second-street, from one hundred and twenty-five feet west of the First-avenue to the East River; also all the lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street from First-avenue to one hundred and twenty-five feet west of said avenue.
Fifth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—All lots on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, to the extent of half the block from First to Second avenue.
Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, between Sixth and seventh avenues.
Ninth—All those four lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and joining the Church of St. Gabriel on the west.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 120 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE FIRM OF WORTH, WHITE & KEEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. W. WORTH, LOOMIS L. WHITE, H. B. KEEN.
The business will be continued by F. W. WORTH and LOOMIS L. WHITE, under the name of WORTH & WHITE, No. 47 Wall-st.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst. May 18, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADdlery, &c., for sale at auction on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., at the above sale will please give early notice at the Bazaar, No. 100 Liberty-st., by W. H. DISBROW.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARK phaeton, rockaways, top and no-top buggies, depot wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c.; also second-hand two-top buggies, and three two-seat carriages, two single harness. TAYLOR & HICKS, No. 89 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN FLAGS FOR 4TH OF JULY of 18 small sizes. Tickets and Sample Cards for all kinds of Dry Goods for the trade, at SALISBURY'S Refining and Packing Establishment, No. 189 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 2,263 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE......LAMARIE......SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE......SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, Aug. 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,860 tons, 1,000 horse power...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power ....19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 25; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 26; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,940	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,300	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
DENMARK..........SATURDAY, June 16
LOUISIANA........WEDNESDAY, June 20
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, June 23
THE QUEEN.........SATURDAY, June 30
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage $30—payable in currency.
Cabin passage by Wednesday's steamers, $90.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 23 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF PARIS.......SATURDAY.......June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY.......June 30
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY.......July 7
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY.......July 14
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$120 Steerage...........$35
First Cabin to London...125 Steerage to London...40
First Cabin to Paris....135 Steerage to Paris....50
Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$85.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA NICARAGUA,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..............Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage..........$20
The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 16.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 23.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.
The new side-wheel ocean steamer, RAPIDAN, Capt. W. B. EATON,
Will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Freight taken at favorable rates. Passage, including state-room and meals, $15.
This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the sporting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.
This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 O'CLOCK P. M., From Pier No. 4 North River.
The West India Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the following elegant and well-known sidewheel steamships, for Havana direct:
EAGLE, GREEN, Commander, June 20.
COLUMBIA, BARTON, Commander, June 27.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, July 4.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....................Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship MONEKA will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, June 23, punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
The fast-sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 90 West-st., corner of Cedar.

SHIPPING.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every FRIDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
(Old Dominion and North State Line,) From Pier No. 12 North River.
The A No. 1 steamship VIXEN, is loading as above, and will sail THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 P. M. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly.
Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.
Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 184 Maiden-lane.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, LA.
Freight at reduced rates.
The splendid new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. GEO. M. WALKER, Will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAIL, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 23d, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 42 (foot of Rutgers-st.) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Sunday,	17,	7	A.M.	Sunday,	17,	11½	A.M.
Monday,	18,	7½	A.M.	Monday,	18,	11¾	A.M.
Tuesday,	19,	8	A.M.	Tuesday,	19,	12	M.
Wednesday,	20,	9	A.M.	Wednesday,	20,	12¾	P.M.
Thursday,	21,	10	A.M.	Thursday,	21,	1½	P.M.
Friday,	22,	10¾	A.M.	Friday,	22,	2	P.M.
Saturday,	23,	2	P.M.	Saturday,	23,	5	P.M.
Sunday,	24,	11	A.M.	Sunday,	24,	4	P.M.
Monday,	25,	2	A.M.	Monday,	25,	6	A.M.
Monday,	25,	3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	26,	6½	A.M.
Tuesday,	26,	3½	P.M.	Wednesday,	27,	6½	A.M.
Wednesday,	27,	3½	P.M.	Thursday,	28,	6½	A.M.
Thursday,	28,	3½	P.M.	Friday,	29,	7	A.M.
Friday,	29,	4	P.M.	Saturday,	30,	7½	A.M.
Saturday,	30,	4½	P.M.				

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 16, at 10½ A. M.	Friday, 15, at 10 A. M.
Sunday, 17, at 7 A. M.	Saturday, 16, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 18, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, at 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 19, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 18, at 12 M.
Wednesday, 20, at 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, 19, at 12½ P. M.
Thursday, 21, at 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 20, at 1 P. M.
Friday, 22, at 11 A. M.	Thursday, 21, at 2 P. M.
Saturday, 23, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, 22, at 2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:35, 34th-st at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The POMONA will leave the foot of Harrison-st. at 7½ A. M. every SUNDAY MORNING, landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall each way.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 40 North River, on SUNDAY, June 17, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points north and west.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 16 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 4 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

TO CHARTER FOR THE SEASON—A side-wheel freight and passenger steamer, in order for immediate service; 127 feet long, 40 feet beam, draft 3½ feet, light. Apply to H. H. STORMS, 56 South-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.
Seventy miles shorter than any other route.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $3.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.................WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7½. Overture begins at 8.
THIRD WEEK.
OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH OF THE GREAT RAVELS,
consisting of those world-renowned artistes,
GABRIEL RAVEL, FRANCOIS RAVEL, ANTOINE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, SIGNORITA PEPITA, MONS. VAN HAMME, THE MARTINETTI FAMILY, &c., &c.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18,
will be presented, first time in many years, the Comic Ballet Pantomime, entitled
THE MAGIC FLUTE; OR THE COOPERS.
Sawney Box..........................FRANCOIS RAVEL
Mr. Starchington....................GABRIEL RAVEL
For the first time, a beautiful ballet, entitled
LA SYLPHIDE.
La Sylphide.......................SIGNORINA PEPITA
Donald............................MONS. VAN HAMME
A Sorcerer........................ANTOINE RAVEL
PHILIPPE, JULIAN and PAUL MARTINETTI in their classical groupings, entitled THREE ATHLETES.
The entertainment will commence with the CELEBRATED FLYING TRAPEZE, performed by YOUNG AMERICA, in which he will execute his wonderful THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS, never attempted by any artiste on the trapeze.
TUESDAY—JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT; THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS; THE NYMPHS AND BUTTERFLY, AND TRAPEZE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, THIRD GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
Admission for children at matinee, 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.........Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager.........................J. H. Selwyn.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1866,
LAST NIGHT BUT SIX OF MRS. JOHN WOOD
In the new and interesting drama, adapted expressly for her by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, from the latest and most celebrated novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
produced with all the advantages of NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, AND A POWERFUL CAST,
but which, notwithstanding the great favor with which it is nightly received, must POSITIVELY BE WITHDRAWN after the present week, in order that MRS. JOHN WOOD may have an opportunity of gratifying her many friends, and, in accordance with a universally-expressed desire, by appearing in a few of her most favorite characters during her
LAST SIX PERFORMANCES,
commencing
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
SHERIDAN CORBYN.............................Manager
J. SCHONBERG.........................Stage Manager
C. H. PLATT................................Treasurer
GRAND OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON,
On MONDAY EVENING, June 18, 1866,
By the Wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY,
AERIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS AND ATHLETES,
in their extraordinary extravaganza of
LA PIED DU MOUTON; OR, THE SHEEP'S FOOT,
assisted by Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, THE ICE QUEEN, Mme. STREBINGER, Premiere Danseuse, from the Australian theatres, AND A FIRST-CLASS DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
For particulars see descriptive bills.

DODWORTH HALL,
NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, June 18, 1866,
FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
(Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville,)
Prior to his departure for Europe by his friends in New-York City. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—THE ELEGANT SAloon steamboat CHICOPEE and the HENRY SMITH, and barges ANNA and WILLIAM ROBERTS, with other boats, barges and groves, such as desired to charter for excursions. Office No. 382 West-st., near Barrow. HENRY B. CROSSETT.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMOdious steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, who has taken entire charge of a gentleman's house and instructed his daughter, desires to change her position; is competent to instruct in the English branches, vocal and instrumental music; would act as housekeeper, or assistant, in a private family or small boarding-house; understands millinery, dress and cloak making; also, successful in making cake, pies, jellies, &c.; would not object to leave the City. Address MERIT, Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION as competent waitress in a private family. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 15 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT SERVANTS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, Summer houses, &c., well-recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c.; also male help of all kinds.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR DOMESTICS has removed to No. 50 East 28th-st., one door from 4th-av. She solicits a continuance of the patronage she has enjoyed for the last twenty-four years.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, steady and industrious man as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands both; is willing to make himself useful; 15 years of the best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 209 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, JUST arrived from Glasgow, where he has had considerable experience, a situation as assistant book-keeper, or to assist in the office. Address R. R., care Prof. A. C. Barry, No. 374 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A PROTESTANT, single, a situation; best of reference; country preferred. Address WILLING, Box No. 196 Times Office.

A YOUNG LAD AGED 16 YEARS, WOULD like to learn some trade or business; can furnish references. Address J. S. G., No. 100 E. 12th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.
$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

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WANTED—Responsible parties to team iron ore about two miles, from a mine to railroad; mines about fifty miles from New-York City. Apply to BUSSING, CROCKER & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st.

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RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 28 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

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MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and [illegible] Broadway, between [illegible] sts., New-York.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
GRAND REVIVAL OF THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRAMA,
which proved such a powerful AUXILIARY IN AID OF THE CAUSE by its truthful exposition of the
FATAL FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE,
entitled
THE DRUNKARD; THE DRUNKARD; THE DRUNKARD; OR, THE FALLEN SAVED. THE FALLEN SAVED.
Reproduced with all its ORIGINAL EXCITING INCIDENTS,
To give due effect to this ADMIRABLE PRODUCTION,
an engagement has been effected with the popular American actor,
MR. C. W. CLARKE, MR. C. W. CLARKE, MR. C. W. CLARKE,
who will appear
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½,
in his original character of
EDWARD MIDDLETON,
as performed by him over
500 SUCCESSIVE REPRESENTATIONS.
This play vividly depicts the DOWNWARD CAREER OF THE INEBRIATE, from the initiatory "social glass" until he becomes the inevitable
SLAVE OF THE POISONOUS CUP.
The saving influence of the Temperance Philanthropists is also exemplified in rescuing the fallen and degraded being from
VICE, MISERY, AND CRIME,
and placing him in full possession of
JOY, CONTENTMENT, AND PEACE.
"There came a change—the cloud rolled off—
A light fell on my brain;
The darkness of my spirit fled—
I saw the gulf before,
And shuddered at the waste behind,
BECAME A MAN ONCE MORE."
The Cast of Characters includes the TALENTED MEMBERS of the MUSEUM DRAMATIC COMPANY.
To be seen at all hours,
MASTER ALLIE TURNER
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS,
TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS,
magnificent specimens of those kings of the forest.
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
comprising figures of celebrated
UNION GENERALS AND FOREIGN POTENTATES.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER,
used in his advance upon Richmond.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

GRAND MUSICAL VESPERS,
Under the Direction of Professor WM. BERGE,
With the Assistance of DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
and A SERMON by the MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP McCLOSKEY,
in ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, East 28th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, June 17th, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.
In Aid of the Enlargement of the Church.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
To be had of the Sexton, at the Pastoral Residence, and at the Doors on Sunday Evening.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE
THE NAIAD QUEEN!
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

THE TURF.

THE HOBOKEN SPRING RACES.
FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, June 19—First Race.—The Jersey Stakes, half-mile dash. Second Race—Selling premium, half-mile dash. Third Race—The Ferry Stakes, two-mile heats; eight subscribers.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.—First—Hurdle Race six entries. Second—Purse $350, two-and-a-quarter-mile dash. Third—Hoboken Stake, $30, for three-year olds.
THIRD DAY—First—selling premium $400, two-and-a-half-mile dash. Second Race—Sweepstake premium, $200; dash two-and-a-half miles. Third Race—Premium $400, two-mile heats. Fourth Race—Sanford stake for two-year olds, dash of half a mile.
FOURTH DAY—First—Steeple Chase, $600; eight entries. Second—Sweepstakes premium, $400, for three-year olds; two miles; nine entries. Third—The Press Stakes, $700, three-mile heats; seven subscribers.
Special trains from the foot of Chambers-st., run daily to the Course, returning when the races are over.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

THE HOBOKEN SPRING RACES.—FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, June 19—The Jersey Stakes, half mile dash; Selling premium, one and a half mile dash; the Ferry Stakes, two-mile heats. SECOND DAY—Hurdle Race, six entries: second, purse $350, two and a quarter mile dash; third, Hoboken Stake, $300, mile heats, for three year olds. THIRD DAY—Selling premium $400, two and a half mile dash; Sweepstake premium, $200, dash two and a half miles; premium $400, two-mile heats; Sanford Stake for two year olds, dash of half a mile. FOURTH DAY—Steeple Chase, $600, eight entries; Sweepstakes premium for three year olds, two miles, nine entries: the Press Stakes, $700, three mile heats, seven subscribers. Special trains from the foot of Chambers-st. run daily to the Course, at 9:15, 10, 11:45 and 12:15; returning when the races are over.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"GEN. SCOTT'S FUNERAL March," composed by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, author of "Lincoln's Funeral March," which has become immensely popular; "Sunlight," (Polka Brilliant;) "I'll Marry no Man if he Drinks," and "Don't Marry a Man if he Drinks," as sung by little Effie Parkhurst with great applause; "Looking Forward," and the "Patter of the Rain," all by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. Price 30 cents each; four for $1, mailed. Pianist in attendance to try the above pieces.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

LESSONS IN SINGING—BY AN ITALIAN gentleman, a competent professor; piano instruction, if desired; references given. Address CANTO, Box No. 120 Times Office.

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HAY AND COTTON PRESS.
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Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address M. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. HENRY SMITH, Special Agent, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.
Sold by all Druggists. $1 and $2 per bottle.

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THIRD WEEK of the GREAT COMEDIAN, JOHN BROUGHAM.
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
MONDAY, June 18,
first night of Brougham's world-famous Extravaganza, POCAHONTAS.
With New Scenery, New Dresses and New Appointments; New Representatives, New Jokes and all the Modern Improvements.
JOHN BROUGHAM as..................King Powhatan.
Miss EMILY MELVILLE (first appearance) as............Pocahontas.
MONDAY, June 18,
Will be presented JOHN BROUGHAM'S Original, Ab-original, Erratic, Operatic, Semi-Civilized and Demi-Savage Extravaganza, in two acts, being a Per-Version of Ye Trewe and Wonderfulle History of Ye Renowned Princess
PO-CA-HON-TAS, Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE.
The Music dislocated and reset by...Mr. Robert Stoepel.
The Scenery, drawn from Daguerreotypes and his own vivid imagination, by..........John Thorne.
The Machinery, Wings, Flies and other Etcætera, by..........Arthur Wright.
Valuable Properties, Crowns, Sceptres, War-Clubs, Indian-Pipes and other Regalia, by..........Henry L. Duell.
Calcium Lights, as well as lights of other days, by..........M. Caffrey.
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Capt. John Smith, the undoubted original, vocal and instrumental, in the settlement of Virginia, in love with Po-ca-hon-tas, according to this story, though somewhat at variance with his story..........J. C. Dunn.
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Mynheer Rolff, the real husband of Pocahontas, but dramatically divorced, contrary to all law and fact..........C. M. Walcot, Jr.
Splicers of main braces, shivers of timbers, general dealers in single combats, double hornpipes and altogether amazingly naughtycal people:
Benjamin Brace..........Mr. Go-Head
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OF YE SAVAGES.
H. R. H. POW-HA-TAN I, King of the Tuscaroras—a crooked Monarch—in fact a semi-brave..........JOHN BROUGHAM
Right Hon. Quash-al-Jaw, Speaker of the Savage House of Lords—straightener of unpleasant kinks, an oiler of troubled waters, unraveler of knotty points, adjuster of pugnacious difficulties, and Grand Kye Parliamentary Factotum and Fugleman..........W. Lees
O-po-dil-doc, one of the Ab-original F. F. V.'s, an indignant dignatary..........H. Fawcett
Col-o-gog, another warm headed and hearted son of Old Virginia, the untiring..........W. S. Andrews
Bi-jin-go, Sergeant-at-Arms, a friend to swear by..........T. Middleton
Ip-pah-kak.... } Medical Men of the Sanitary } L. Carland
Sas-s-prit....... } and-Sen-a-ca Tribes } J. Bull
H. R. H. Princess Po-Ca-Hon-Tas, the beautiful and very properly undutiful Daughter of King Powhatan, married, according to the ridiculous dictum of actual circumstances, to Master Rolff, but the author flatters himself much more advantageously disposed of in the acting edition..........Miss EMILY MELVILLE
Interesting offshoots from the aristocratic stock anterior to the first families of Virginia, embodying the rigid principles of the Tuscorora Fashionable Finishing School:
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Di-mun-di..........Miss Dunn
Wee-che-ven-da..........Miss Mary Carr
Kros-as-kan-be..........Miss Jennie Morton
Their "dear charges," for whom they don't forget to charge enough in their quarterly bills:
Dah-lin-duk..........Miss Devoy
O-You-Jewel..........Miss Emma Howard
Luv-li-Kreeter..........Miss C. Fox
O-So-Charming..........Miss A. Ryan
Previous to which the comedy by Fitz James O'Brien, entitled
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
GERALD FITZMAURICE..........JOHN BROUGHAM
Mr. Clover..........Mr. J. G. Burnett
Hugh Savage..........Mr. C. M. Walcot, Jr.
Charles Clover..........Mr. W. S. Andrews
Grip..........Mr. W. Lees
Agnes Clover..........Mrs. C. M. Walcott
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Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

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SECOND WEEK OF THE THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT of the talented and popular
MR. DAN BRYANT,
in Irish Comedy.
First appearance this Summer season of the favorite artist, MR. CHARLES FISHER.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
The performance will commence with Mr. John Brougham's beautiful and interesting domestic drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
With MR. DAN BRYANT in his wonderfully artistic characterization of TIM O'BRIEN.
Mr. Chas. Fisher..........as..........Tom Bobalink
Mrs. John Sefton..........as..........Mrs. Grimgriskin
Miss Rosa Cooke..........as..........Polly Bobalink
To conclude with the great Bryant Specialty, the successful dramatization by Mr. W. R. Floyd, of
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
With song, "Lanagan's Ball," and an Irish Jig.
Conah Rooney, with song..........Miss Rosa Cooke

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The exhibition of the painting, under the auspices of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, WILL OPEN, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, AT THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Tickets 50 cents.
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Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
TUESDAY, June 19, at 8 o'clock.
Last performance but one of the season.
BENEFIT OF MDLLE. HENRY.
LA GRACE DE DIEU.
Play in five acts, with songs by M. Dennery.
Ticket office No. 678 Broadway (H. Dardonville.)

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING and MR. G. L. FOX in
THE GRAND FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA of TAMING A TARTAR.
Also, the great Historical Drama of HORSESHOE ROBINSON.
W. B. WHALLEY, G. L. FOX, AND THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mr. J. McCLOSKY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, 24th-st.
EVERY WEEK SOMETHING NEW—NO END TO NOVELTIES.
GEORGE CHRISTY ON HIS HIGH HEELS.
GRIFFIN IN HIS GLORY.
First week of a MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, (original text,) adapted to the black stage, (after years of study,) by Mr. Griffin; HAMLET THE DAINTY, RETURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS, new SONGS, DANCES, SAYINGS, &c.

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GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Musical Director.
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INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 Times Office.

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IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.
For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

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A LADY WHO IS A COMPETENT AND experienced teacher of English, French and music, and who can give the best references, desires an engagement as daily or resident governess; would accompany a family to the country for the Summer months. Address GOVERNESS, No. 14 East 17th-st.

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Wilson's unrivaled Graduated Combined Measure Funnel and Faucet is the most economical, durable and cleanly article for measuring ever brought into the market. Every one is warranted perfect. Try one and all. Apply to R. T. EDWARDS, No. 136 William-st.
A. G. WILSON, Patentee.

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Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
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For sale by the manufacturer,
J. W. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

DEWEY'S PURE NATIVE BRANDY will arrest diarrhœa and bring about a healthy state of the stomach and bowels. For sale only by the maker, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SOAP BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,351 Post-office.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS AT SEGUINE'S POINT.

What has Been Done and What is Doing There—The Buildings and their Purposes Described—The Policemen in Sinecures—The Cutter with Steam Up and her Men with Spirits Down—The Peaceful People of Seguin's Point—The Committee Meeting and the Resolution—The Injunction and of What it was Born.

Now that the excitement attending the reoccupation of the somewhat historic Seguine's Point by the Commissioners representing the Board of Health Quarantine Commissioners and Commissioners of Emigration, has all but subsided in the absence of a new sensation regarding it, readers will doubtless feel interested in something less stirring and not less important to the community than the conjectures of probable conflagration and blood-letting which have been dished to them in every shape by reportorial alarmists. We place, therefore, before the public, as clearly as may be, how matters stand, or rather progress at Seguin's Point toward the object aimed at. A short time ago we published in the TIMES the history of the first purchase and possession of land by the State for the erection of a hospital at Seguin's Point, and of the destruction of the buildings there and at Quarantine Landing by the lawless mob of Staten Island; and further, the reoccupation of the fifty acres of the land in question on the 4th of June, in the name of the State of New-York as owners of the soil. Since then it has been pretty generally misunderstood that something was being erected on these fifty acres, or that something which had been erected there was about being used for hospital purposes. This is a mistake; the fifty acres have undergone no change whatever, unless it be where, in a single spot, the graves have been dug to receive the victims of cholera from the infected vessels in the harbor. Neither is there a hospital being raised anywhere on Staten Island by orders of the Commissioners, as the word hospital is usually understood. The buildings under repair, or in process of erection, are intended not for a hospital for the sick, but for a House of Refuge for the well who are prohibited by the laws of Quarantine from landing at New-York, yet, if they remained in their infected ship, would be liable if not certain to suffer death by contagion. These and these only is it proposed to place in the buildings at the Point, from whence an emigrant will be sent to the Hospital Ship on the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease.

This being the plan of action in view by the Commissioners, it was evidently a matter of great importance that large and commodious accommodation should be provided without loss of time. To effect this object they leased for one year, from a Mr. THOMSON, a large factory and outhouses standing upon two inclosed acres of ground and distant half a mile from the State property. This factory, prior to the war, had been used for the manufacture of spirits of turpentine, resin, and like products, but when the supply of raw material from the South fell off, the works were abandoned. An idea of their importance may be learned from the fact that the old metal contained in the vats and kettles used in the process of distillation brought $75,000. These buildings, covering 2,400 square yards, now lease for one year for $5,000, and are situated on a tongue of land or sandy beach, having a wharf running out into deep water, once used for the receiving and delivery of cargo, and now invaluable as affording convenient landing.

THE WORK DONE SINCE MAY.

Since coming into possession of this property, the work of adapting the buildings to their proposed uses has been going on under the superintendence of Mr. DE PUY with the utmost rapidity. A large number of laborers, employed from among the neighboring population, have been actively at work all the hours of daylight, pulling down and rebuilding, carting away rubbish, painting, whitewashing and plumbing, and in the many labors called into exercise in the thorough transfiguration of the place. The walls, ceilings and flooring of the interiors have been scraped scrubbed and thoroughly cleansed. The yards have been cleared with the débris and sand. A proper communication has been completed with the water source, distant about a thousand yards, from which the supply will be sufficient for all purposes. A kitchen has been built, or rather one end of one of the buildings has been adapted for this purpose, containing four large Empire Ranges and three huge boilers, 3 feet in diameter, and of a capacity of 90 gallons. It is estimated that 1,500 persons can be cooked for with the apparatus here provided. A chamber for the process of disinfecting clothing, is almost completed, wherein wearing apparel can be subjected to a temperature of 200 or 250 degrees Fahrenheit, by which it is claimed all seeds of disease are effectually destroyed, and clothing thus heated is perfectly harmless to the touch. The bath-house is all but complete, and is upon a scale commensurate with the probably frequent necessity for its use as one of the best preventatives to disease of any kind. A building is being fitted up for the reception of stores, and for the purposes of the various officers of the establishment. In a word, every available inch has been wisely taken advantage of by the able superintendent, and his purposes proceed toward completion with remarkable celerity.

CAPACITY OF THE BUILDINGS.

The principal building is three stories high, 125 feet long and 50 wide. The ground floor is to be used as the dining-hall, the second floor as the dormitory for males, and the third as a dormitory for women and children. Between these dormitories there is no connection, each having its own staircase, and leading to its respective yard and outhouses, and to its individual bathing-room. The space here provided is considered sufficient 1,500 inmates.

The second largest building is of almost equal length with the largest, and 40 feet in width, but only one story in height. One end of this is partitioned off by a brick wall, giving ample space for the cooking apparatus, the rest of it being so fitted that it may be used for a dormitory if needed in emergency. The whole is being refloored and reroofed with an eye to perfect ventilation.

A building lying east and west at right angles to and at the northern end of the main building is to contain the disinfecting apparatus, and engine, if required. Another at the southern extremity of the enclosure, measuring eighty feet by forty, will probably be used as a store-house and other auxiliary offices and the quarters of the employes.

There still remains a shed, probably three hundred feet long, and the building now occupied as the Police Barracks, some sixty by forty feet.

It will thus be seen that, within the short space of a month, these capacious buildings have been adapted the purpose which could not have been so well met in treble the time by the erection of new buildings.

THE POLICE.

One hundred men are still located here, under the command of Capt. WALLING. Their labors are light. They laugh and grow fat, and are the envy of the peaceable inhabitants of the neighborhood. Some of the lean ones, who are not too lazy for everything but fighting, go fishing in the pleasant waters of the bay, where weak-fish are abundant, and oysters are to be had for the scraping. They are the recipients of strawberries from the fair of Keyport, and by the non-belligerent ladies of Seguine's Point they are inundated with odorous flowers, new potatoes and sweet milk. Such is the enviable position of these blue-coat boys, it has been rumored that even some of the handsomest of the Broadway squad have made application for exchange.

THE REVENUE CUTTER.

The *Cuyahoga* still lies off on the little bay within three hundred yards of the shore with steam up and the "barkers" looking out of the windows. Lying off on the blockade was dull work, but there was always a chance of a rap at a neutral. But here under a broiling sun, with no ocean breeze to fan the broiled ones, and nothing fiercer than a policeman to point a muzzle at, it is dull times indeed for the tars on board the cutter. Capt. FAUNCE is a philosopher, no doubt, and reconciles himself Diogenis-like with his tub, and an occasional visit to New-York, where it is hoped he finds what Diogenis sought in vain. Lieuts. CHASE and HANSEN, in all the vigor of hot youth are worthy of a better fate than to be imprisoned within breathing distance of the bouquets in the fair fingers of the daughters of Manhattan, yet may not see the bouquets or the bouquet holders.

THE PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Now that the people begin to understand that it is not, nor was not from the first, the intention of the Commissioners to bring the sick of cholera to Seguine's Point, there are few, if any, expressions of ill-feeling from those in the immediate neighborhood. Individually, they are polite and express themselves good-naturedly to the Police, who have to buy occasionally for their wants at the barracks; but when in groups they talk differently, the inference being clear that they are more afraid of each other than of either the cholera or the Commissioners.

THE COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Executive Committee appointed at the recent mass meeting on the Island, met on Friday afternoon. A committee of one from each town was appointed to wait on the Supervisors of the several towns and assure of the desire of the Executive Committee to coöperate with them. A committee also of two from each town was appointed to act as a Finance Committee to collect money, to be used as may be found necessary. Another committee was named to prepare and submit a plan of action and report forthwith, which was done after a brief consultation. It was then

Resolved, That the action of the Commissioners of Health and Quarantine, in reërecting a hospital at Seguine's Point, is in direct conflict with legislative enactments, and with the positive pledges of the Commissioners themselves.

After the transaction of some routine business, the Committee adjourned to meet at Gieser's Hotel, Stapleton, on Friday, June 22, at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE SEGUINE'S POINT INJUNCTION.

Yesterday morning, a messenger reached the headquarters of the Board of Health, from Richmond County, and made Messrs. MANIERRE and SCHULTZ easy by serving upon them an injunction. Mr. SCHULTZ, not having been enjoined for six hours or more, had begun to fear that something was going wrong. The injunction in this instance was granted by Judge J. F. BARNARD, upon the affidavits of Messrs. Henry H. Seguine, Abraham S. Wood, Abraham Lattorette, Cornelius Androvette, Ephraim Johnson, G. J. Wood, Dr. Solomon Andrews, D. A. Edgar, Eber W. Hubbard, Israel Bedell, Abraham Manee, George W. Weir, Nicholas Hoag, and Henry P. Lafarge, all reciting substantially the same alleged facts which are contained in the affidavit of Mr. HENRY H. SEGUINE, below. The substance of the injunction is as follows:

Supreme Court, Richmond County.—Henry H. Seguine, Abraham J. Wood, Abraham Lattorette, Cornelius Androvette and Ephraim Johnson *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz, James Crane, Willard Parker, John O. Stone, Thomas C. Acton, John G. Bergen, Joseph S. Bosworth, Benjamin F. Manierre and John Swinburne, constituting and composing the Metropolitan Board of Health; Cyrus Curtiss, William C. Anderson, and William A. Cobb, Commissioners of Quarantine; Richard O'Gorman, Francis Bissenger, Gulian C. Verplanck, Frederic S. Winston, Cyrus H. Loutrell and —— Smith, Commissioners of Emigration.—Summons—For Relief.—(Fifty cents U. S. Rev. Stamp canceled.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 119 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June ——, 1866. A. W. WINANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Supreme Court, County of Richmond.—Henry H. Seguine, Abraham J. Wood, Abraham Latourette, Cornelius Androvette and Ephraim Johnson *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz, James Crane, Willard Parker, John O. Stone, Thomas C. Acton, John G. Bergen, Joseph S. Bosworth, Benjamin F. Manierre and John Swinburne, constituting and composing the Metropolitan Board of Health; Cyrus Curtiss, William C. Anderson and William A. Cobb, Commissioners of Quarantine; Richard O'Gorman, Francis Bissenger, Gulian C. Verplanck, Frederic S. Winston, Cyrus H. Loutrell and —— Smith, Commissioners of Emigration.

The above-named plaintiffs appear by Abraham W. Winant as their attorney, and complain against the above-named defendants, and for complaint allege as follows:

First—That said plaintiffs are all residents of the town of Westfield, County of Richmond, and owners of lands in the immediate vicinity of the premises whereon the defendants are about to do or threaten to do, or have done the act and things sought by this action to be restrained and enjoined, and hereinafter set forth. That the plaintiff, Henry H. Seguine, is the owner and occupant of lands and premises immediately adjoining said premises, being in extent about two hundred acres, and of the value of $80,000 or more. That the plaintiff, Cornelius Androvette, is the owner and occupant of lands and premises also adjoining said premises, occupied, or proposed, or threatened to be occupied and used by said defendants, as hereinafter set forth, being in extent about sixty acres, and of the value of $18,000 or more. That the plaintiff, Abraham Latourette, is the owner of lands and premises in the vicinity of said premises, occupied, or proposed to be occupied and used by said defendants, as hereinafter set forth, being in extent about one hundred acres, and of the value of $40,000 or more. That the plaintiff, Abraham J. Wood, is the owner and occupant of lands and premises in the vicinity of said premises, occupied, or proposed to be occupied and used by said defendants, as hereinafter set forth, being in extent about twenty-five acres, and of the value of $15,000 or more. That the plaintiff, Ephraim Johnson, is the owner and occupant of lands and premises in the vicinity of said premises, occupied or proposed to be occupied by said defendants, as hereinafter set forth, being in extent about twelve acres, and of the value of $7,000 and upward.

Second.—That the said plaintiffs have been, for many years past, the owners of said premises, and have occupied the same and resided thereon.

Third.—That the defendants have within a few days last past taken possession of a certain piece or tract of land situate in the town of Westfield, at what is known and called Seguine's Point, on the shore of the Lower Bay of New-York, being land owned, or reputed to be owned by the State of New-York, and lying immediately adjacent to the premises owned and occupied by the plaintiffs, Henry H. Seguine and Cornelius Androvette, as aforesaid, and in the vicinity of the premises owned and occupied by the other plaintiffs; and have also taken possession of another parcel of land in said town of Westfield near said first mentioned parcel, and separated therefrom by a portion of the land of the plaintiff Henry H. Seguine, said last mentioned parcel containing about two acres, and having thereon certain large buildings recently used for manufacturing purposes, and being premises now or lately owned by one A. K. Johnson, and being in close proximity to the dwelling-house of the plaintiff Henry H. Seguine, and in the vicinity of the premises owned and occupied as aforesaid by the other plaintiffs. That said defendants have commenced to prepare the buildings now standing on the last mentioned parcel, and to erect and furnish buildings on the first mentioned parcel, for the reception and care of patients, persons, clothing and baggage, to be brought thereto and kept, and retained and detained thereon from vessels now under quarantine at the quarantine anchorage in the Lower Bay, infected with cholera and other quarantinable diseases, and from the floating hospital ships now at said quarantine anchorage, and from other vessels now used or occupied for the reception, detention and care of such patients, persons, clothing and baggage, and from other vessels that may hereafter arrive at the port of New-York infected with cholera or other quarantinable disease; and that said defendants intend and threaten to, and unless restrained or enjoined by this Court, will bring to and receive, and detain, and retain at and upon said premises, of which they have taken possession as aforesaid, patients, persons, clothing and baggage from the vessels aforesaid, sick or infected with infectious or contagious disease; and establish and maintain hospitals and other buildings, and the appurtenances thereto, for quarantine purposes, and establish and maintain a quarantine establishment on the premises aforesaid.

And these plaintiffs further allege and state that, as they are advised and believe, the use or occupation of the said premises by the defendants or any other persons for the purposes aforesaid, or for any quarantine purposes whatever, is wholly unjustifiable and unlawful, and contrary to the statutes made and provided for the establishment and regulation of quarantine.

And these plaintiffs further allege and state, that the occupation or use of the said premises by said defendants for the purposes aforesaid, or for any similar purposes, would be ruinous to the property and pecuniary interests of the said plaintiffs, and of all other persons similarly situated and owning property, or residing in the vicinity of said premises, and that the property of said plaintiffs above described would, by such occupation and use by the defendants of the premises of which they have taken possession as aforesaid, be very greatly depreciated in value, and the market value thereof greatly diminished if not destroyed, and that the value of said property of the plaintiffs would be lessened and depreciated at least one-third.

And said plaintiffs further allege and state that the said premises of which the defendants have taken possession, and which they threaten and intend to use and occupy as aforesaid, are in the midst of, and closely adjacent to, a large and thickly settled population, and that within a circuit of a mile from said premises occupied by the defendants, as aforesaid, there is a population of a thousand persons and upward; and that the occupation and use of said premises by the defendants for the purposes aforesaid, would greatly endanger the lives and health of said population, including the plaintiffs and their families, and would be likely to introduce and to cause the introduction of pestilence and contagious and infectious diseases among said population and among the plaintiffs and their families.

Wherefore the plaintiffs pray judgment of this Court against said defendants, enjoining and restraining the said defendants and each and every of their officers, agents and servants from bringing or procuring to be brought to, and from receiving, keeping, retaining or detaining at or upon the premises at Seguine's Point, in the Town of Westfield, belonging to the State of New-York, or at or upon the premises adjacent thereto, now or formerly, belonging to A. K. JOHNSTON, and lately taken possession of by the defendants or at or upon any other premises or place in the neighborhood thereof, and on Staten Island, any person's baggage, clothing, or other material matter or thing the subject of quarantine, brought or landed from or on board of any floating hospital, or hospital now lying, or which may hereafter be stationed in the Lower Bay of New-York, or elsewhere for quarantine purposes; or brought or landed from any vessel or vessels now under quarantine in the Lower Bay, or which may hereafter arrive at the port of New-York, and be liable to or subject to quarantine; and also from bringing or causing to be brought to, or depositing, keeping or retaining at or upon said premises or any other place or places in the neighborhood thereof, and upon Staten Island, any person, matter, or thing infected with any infectious or contagious disease the subject of quarantine; and also from using or occupying the landings now standing, or to be built or erected on the said premises, or any other premises in the neighborhood thereof, and upon Staten Island, as a hospital or hospitals, or building or buildings for quarantine purposes, or for the reception, or treatment of sick persons or other persons now at the Quarantine Station in the Lower Bay, on board of any vessel or vessels, or floating hospital or hospitals, or that may thereafter arrive at the port of New-York, on board of any vessel or vessels, and sick with any infectious or contagious disease, the subject of quarantine, or who may have been exposed to any such infectious or contagious disease, and who are or may be detained under quarantine; and also from erecting, maintaining, continuing or establishing at or upon the said premises, or any premises in the neighborhood thereof, and upon Staten Island, any quarantine or quarantine establishment or buildings or operations whatever, and for such further, other, or different relief as to the Court may seem right in the premises, together with costs of this action.

A. W. WINANT, Plaintiffs Attorney.

City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, ss.:

HENRY H. SEGUINE being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is one of the above-named plaintiffs; that he is well acquainted with all of said plaintiffs, and with the facts stated in said complaint, and that the said complaint is true of his own knowledge, except the matters therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

(Signed) HENRY H. SEGUINE.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1866.

G. M. STEVENS, Commissioner of Deeds.

Supreme Court, Richmond County.—At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, held in the Court-house of the County of Kings, on the 11th day of June, 1866—Present, Hon. Jos. F. Barnard—Henry H. Seguine, Abraham J. Wood, Abraham Latourette, Cornelius Androvette and Ephraim Johnson *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz, James Grand, Willard Parker, John O. Stone, Thomas C. Acton, John G. Bergen, Joseph S. Bosworth, Benjamin F. Manierre and John Swinburne, constituting and composing the Metropolitan Board of Health; Cyrus Curtis, William C. Anderson and William A. Cobb, Commissioners of Quarantine, and Richard O'Gorman, Francis Bissenger, Gulian C. Verplanck, Frederick S. Winston, Cyrus H. Loutrell, Commissioners of Emigration.—On the complaint in the above-entitled action duly verified, whereby it appears that the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief demanded, and that such relief consists in restraining the commission or continuance of the acts therein and hereinafter specified, and upon the affidavits of Henry H. Seguine, Abraham J. Wood, Abraham Latourette, Eber W. Hubbard and others, whereby it appears that sufficient grounds exist for granting the injunction prayed for during the pendency of this action and the usual undertaking upon injunction having been given, and on motion of A. W. Winant, attorney for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that the defendants show cause before me, at Chambers of this Court, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, on the twenty-fifth day of June instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an order should not be made restraining and enjoining the defendants and each and every of them and theirs, and each and every of their officers, agents, attorneys and servants, during the pendency of this action or until the further order of this Court, from bringing or causing to be brought to, or receiving, keeping, detaining or retaining at or upon the premises at Seguine's Point, in the Town of Westfield, belonging to the State of New-York, or at or upon the premises adjoining thereto, now as formerly belonging to A. K. Johnston, and lately taken possession of by the defendants, as set forth in the complaint in this action, or at or upon any other premises or place in the neighborhood thereof and on Staten Island, any persons, baggages, clothing or other material, matter or thing, the subject of quarantine, brought or landed from on board of any floating hospital or hospitals now lying or which may be hereafter stationed in the Lower Bay of New-York or elsewhere, for quarantine purposes; or brought or landed from any vessel or vessels now under quarantine in the Lower Bay, or which may hereafter arrive at the port of New-York, and be liable to or subject to quarantine, and also from bringing or causing to be brought to or depositing, keeping or retaining at or upon said premises or any other place in the neighborhood thereof, and upon Staten Island, any person, matter or thing infected by any infectious or contagious disease, the subject of quarantine; and also from using or occupying the building now standing or to be built or erected on the said premises or any other premises in the neighborhood thereof and upon Staten Island, as a hospital or hospitals, or building or buildings for quarantine purposes, or for the reception, care or treatment of sick persons or other persons at the quarantine station in the Lower Bay, on board of any vessel or vessels, or floating hospital or hospitals, or that may hereafter arrive at the port of New-York on board of any vessel or vessels, and sick with any infectious or contagious disease, the subject of quarantine, or who may have been exposed to such infectious or contagious disease, and who are or may be detained under quarantine; and also from erecting, maintaining, continuing or establishing at or upon said premises, or any other premises in the neighborhood thereof and on Staten Island, any quarantine, establishment or buildings or operations whatever, and why such further, other or different order or relief should not be made or granted as may seem right or proper in the premises, and in the meantime and until the return of said order and the decision of the Court thereon, it is ordered that said defendants and each and every of them and each and every of their officers, agents, attorneys and servants be and they and each and every of them hereby are enjoined and restrained from doing or causing to be done, attempted or continued any of the acts, matters and things herein above set forth and expressed, and the injunction and restraint whereof is sought in and by this action.

RICHMOND COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, June 12, 1866.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original injunction-order filed in my office this day.

M. P. O'BRIEN, Clerk of Richmond County.

To enable the public to see clearly the origin of the animus suggesting and inspiring this injunction, it is only necessary to state that one of the Seguine family offered sale of his property, in the neighborhood of the point so called, to the Commissioners for $80,000, which offer was respectfully declined, as these gentlemen thought it just possible they could do better for the community.

CHOLERA.

Remarkable Case—Three Deaths Since Last Report—Latest from the Hospital Ship.

The most remarkable case of cholera which has been reported is that which was noted in yesterday morning's TIMES, as having occurred at No. 157 Waverley-place. Mr. RUFUS DURKEE, a robust farmer, arrived here on Thursday evening, from Grafton, Rensselaer County, and immediately went to the dwelling of a friend at No. 157 Waverley-place. On Thursday and on Thursday evening he was in various parts of the City, and it is supposed that somewhere he must have come in contact with cholera poison. On Thursday night he slept peacefully and well in a clean bed in his friend's house—a house which is cleanly and well ventilated, and in a hygienic point of view, a model.

On Friday morning he took an early breakfast of beefsteak, coffee and bread, and then accompanied his friend down town. While in the lower part of the City, at about 9 o'clock, he was suddenly attacked by a copious and painless diarrhœa, and his discharges being almost continuous, his friend had him gently taken in an easy coach back to Waverley-place, where he arrived between 10 and 11 o'clock. Shortly after reaching his friend's house, he began to suffer from copious rice-water discharges. Dr. WARREN was summoned as soon as possible, and he, on viewing the patient at about noon, declared him in a state of collapse. The doctor at once sent information to the Registrar of Vital Statistics. Mr. DURKEE was conscious to the last moment, and died at about 10 o'clock on Friday evening, about eleven hours subsequent to the time when he was first attacked.

All the appliances previously used by the Board of Health were immediately made by Dr. WARNER and the family. This case is held by excellent medical authority to prove that cholera-poison requires but a brief period of incubation to insure its fatal effects. The friends of the victim in this case made application for permission to transport the body to Grafton, a request with which the Registrar could not comply, because he did not deem it prudent to send through the country at this time a corpse which might possibly carry with it the seeds of cholera poison.

Mrs. JANE MCCLOY, a widow, aged 66 years, died of cholera yesterday morning, at No. 36 Oak-street. She had been forty years in this country, and dwelt in a filthy, ill-ventilated house near the blocks which were inspected by the officers of the Board of Health, on Friday, as reported in yesterday's TIMES.

Yesterday afternoon the Bureau of Records received intelligence of the sickness of Mrs. ANN DOWNS, at No. 1 Oak-street. The house is extremely filthy, and there is no water-closet on the premises. Mrs. DOWNS was alive last evening.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning ROBERT GILBERT, a watchman, who dwelt in the noisome basement of No. 639 Water street, was taken with severe cramps and diarrhea, which continuing and becoming more and more violent, he sent for a physician. He was attended by Dr. O. J. WARD, of No. 265 East Broadway. When the Doctor reached his abode he was in a state of collapse, beyond the power of medicine, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he died. GILBERT, who was a native of England, was 65 years of age. He had been a seaman, and his wretched hovel as it appeared last night seemed like a museum of trinkets which had been gathered from the four-quarters of the globe. He was known in life as a miser who deprived himself of the necessaries of life, and was extravagant only in his expenditures for the very cheapest quality of Water-street gin, and his physician thinks that intemperance was probably the predisposing cause of cholera. He was a widower, and has left a young daughter, who will be heir to a small fortune which he had accumulated. Intelligence of the death was sent to Sanitary Superintendent DALTON, last night, and the house wherein GILBERT died was thorroughly disinfected.

FROM THE HOSPITAL SHIP.

The latest report from Dr. BISSELL is as follows:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, June 15, 1866.

Cyrus Curtis, President of the Commissioners of Quarantine:

Enclosed please find report for June 15. The disease still lingers among the passengers of the *Peruvian*, now on board the *Illinois*, while those of the *Union* are entirely exempt. All hands are this day employed in washing the bedding on the *Illinois*, and in whitewashing and purifying thoroughly the steamships *Peruvian* and *Union*.

Patients in Hospital at previous report	48
New cases	2
Died	1
Remaining under treatment	49

HOSPITAL SHIP, June 16, 1866.

No cases since last report. The following three deaths have occurred since:

Died.	Name.	Age.	From.	Received.
June 16	Else Marie Larsen	25	Denmark	June 10
June 16	Cerstine Neilson	25	Denmark	June 3
June 16	Magdalene Elsse	66	Austria	June 15

Remaining last report	49
Transferred	1
Died	3
Remaining	45

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

The following letter has been received from the Superintendent of the vessels in Quarantine:

CYRUS CURTIS—*Sir*: It is very gratifying to know that the Commissioners are satisfied with the management of affairs at Quarantine. I am happy to report that everything is going on well. We shall not probably have many more patients from either the *Peruvian* or the *Union*.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O'ROURKE.

POLICE CAPTAINS INSTRUCTED.

Yesterday at noon the Police Captains of the Metropolitan District assembled at the Central Office, and were instructed by President SCHULTZ concerning their duties in case of cholera or suspicion of cholera in their respective precincts.

Medical attendants are to be kept at the headquarters of the Board of Health, ready at a moment's warning to start with horse and cart loaded down with disinfectants for any house which may be reported as having a cholera patient, and the police Captains, on hearing of cholera in their respective precincts, are to telegraph at once to Police Headquarters. Mr. SCHULTZ explained the Health Code to the Captains, and said that during the cholera season he should expect the police to be particular in their inspections throughout the District, as it is to them that the Board of Health must look as its strong right arm.

The Cholera and Painless Diarrhœa.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me brief space in your columns to advert to a matter of public interest.

A great deal of stress has been laid upon the painlessness of the diarrhœa which accompanies or precedes cholera. This has led to a very prevalent belief that diarrhœa which is attended with pain cannot be cholera. It is a dangerous error. No doubt a very large proportion of those attacked do not have pain at the commencement, but the exceptions to this rule are numerous. In many the attack resembles an ordinary case of cholera morbus, which, as every one knows, is attended with severe pain in the bowels. Many cases of this kind, having early medical aid, get well, and are not reported as Asiatic cholera at all. But should any one, relying upon the presence of pain, think himself suffering under an ordinary "bilious attack," and neglect to call in a physician early, he might suddenly fall into a state of collapse, from which recovery would be almost impossible.

This is what actually occurred in the case in Thirty-fifth-street, reported a few days since. It was supposed to be an ordinary case of cholera morbus. The patient steadily refused to have a physician called, and insisted that she was getting better, and twelve hours elapsed before she had any treatment. When at length I was sent for, she was already cold and livid—in short, collapse had commenced. Even at this late period the vomiting and purging were completely arrested within an hour, and there was an effort of the system to rally; but the powers of nature were not strong enough, and she gradually sank.

Let me say, while speaking of this case, that there were several errors in the published accounts which I saw, some of which should be corrected. The patient, who was a very steady and estimable person, a very small eater, and perfectly temperate, is represented as having indulged in "over-eating" on the day before the attack. All the evidence I have been able to procure is the other way. She ate a very moderate dinner at home, and took nothing while out but part of a cup of tea. I presume the reporters were told that she got "over-heated," (which is quite likely,) and that this led to the error.

The case here referred to is, in many respects, a remarkable one. I do not propose to discuss it now, but will simply remark that I have yet to listen to a theory of the cause and mode of propagation of cholera, which will cover and explain all the cases which are recorded, and I do not believe that any one will ever be found wholly satisfactory which rests upon one exclusive dogma.

S. CONANT FOSTER, M. D.,
No. 59 West Thirty-fifth-street.

The Staten Island Village Charters.

At a meeting of citizens of Southfield and Middletown, Staten Island, at LOUIS GEIZER'S Hotel, Stapleton, Mr. E. C. HULL in the chair, bitter speeches were made by Hon. DWIGHT TOWNSEND, Capt. J. G. VAUGHAN and others, against the legislators who enacted the charters of the "so-called village of Edgewater," and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Certain designing persons, with the aid of W. B. LA BAU, who misrepresent the people of this County in the State Senate, have [illegible] in getting the Legislature to pass certain acts of incorporation for the so-called village of Edgewater, [illegible] the people [illegible] therein, and against the wish of at least two-thirds of the population, [illegible] said acts sought to disfranchise the electors, and induced the Legislature to appoint the officers of said villages, and place in power [illegible] and tyrannical men, who [illegible] govern the people with [illegible]; therefore

Resolved, That we, the people, resident tax-payers and electors residing within the limits of said so-called villages, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby in the most positive manner, censure Senator LA BAU for having said acts passed, and that in preventing the people from choosing their rulers, he has struck a blow at the elective franchise, and the rights and privileges of the electors of Richmond County, which cannot be forgotten, and deserves, as we are sure he will receive, the condemnation of all lovers of freedom, right and justice.

Resolved, That the individuals who concocted the said laws for the purpose of legislating themselves into office, are men not one of whom could be elected to any position, and in thrusting themselves upon the people have shown themselves worthy of, and will receive, the contempt of every worthy elector.

Resolved, That we are advised and believe the appointment of village officers by the Legislature to be unconstitutional and void, and that we will seek the aid of the judiciary to relieve us from the yoke attempted to be put upon us by the Legislature, and will use all legal means in resisting the acts of the trustees of said villages, until the courts have decided they are constitutionally entitled to hold the places which they now claim to occupy.

These gentlemen, in the stab which they strive to inflict upon Mr. LA BAU, are aiding the Metropolitan Board of Excise in upsetting several village charters which stand in the way of the enforcement of the Excise Law on Staten Island.

BURGLARS.

Who They Are and How They Work—Their Peculiarities and Their Haunts—Juveniles and Adult Operators.

Burglars are not generally considered "a good thing to have in the house." Yet in spite of our desire to keep them upon the street side of the door, they very often elude our vigilance and invade the domestic sanctuary. This is the season of the year wherein burglars most do operate, and a reference to our usual police reports will satisfy the public that these invading hosts are in the field, and have already commenced their operations. Scarcely a day passes without bringing with it the record of half a dozen robberies committed by this class of depredators, and good citizens need to be on the alert to protect their property. We propose in this article to give some idea of who the burglars are, how they operate, who are their friends, with some hints as to the best precautions to be observed to guard against their professional skill.

As we said before, this is the season of the year which burglars count as their harvest time. When the heat of Summer begins to blister the City pavements, and the heated rows of brick walls reflect back the scorching rays of a broiling Summer sun—when the dusty, dirty streets, and the annually threatened epidemic, drive from the City thousands of its residents, who seek at seductive watering places, or on the balmy sea coast, those refreshing breezes and cool retreats which were denied them in town—then comes the influx of burglars, who hope to reap a rich harvest during the temporary absence of the natural guardians of the plate and the spoons. How often it occurs that the pleasure-seeker at the various places of Summer resort returns to his City home after a few weeks absence, refreshed and invigorated in mind and body, to find that his residence has been despoiled of all its valuables, and that nothing is left but damaged furniture and goods not easily transported.

Among the several classes of burglars—each one of which is distinct from the other—there is one, and a very large one too, which pays its professional attention especially to private dwellings. It is this class which is particularly dangerous at the present time. These burglars are mostly mere lads and young men, their ages ranging from 12 to 18 years, who are directed in their operations by older heads. These latter, however, incur no risk, and are not known in the business. The City may be said to be laid out in regular districts for the convenience of these youthful depredators, and it is seldom that they stray from their particular localities to operate. A gang of these lads, numbering six, eight, ten, and sometimes more, is formed to "work" the neighborhood in which they reside. They comprise the wild, vagabond, street boys, whom every one sees and knows, but who have no visible occupation. They are the ones who loaf about the street corners, shabbily dressed, swearing, scuffling, drinking, and insulting passers in the daytime and early evening, and at a later hour performing their more criminal work. This gang knows every house in its locality, every store and every workshop. The habits of the occupants are studied, and the modes of entrance ascertained. A merchant, having by close application to business and a fortunate rise in stocks, made a sufficient amount of money to warrant him in leaving his business for the Summer, resolved upon cultivating the domestic virtues and giving his family a little recreation. He accordingly locks up his valuables, pulls to his shutters, fastens his doors, closes his house, and departs for the seaside. Every move he has made in this direction has been watched by the young burglars in his vicinity, and they resolve to "go through" his house during his absence. Upon some night agreed upon they visit the house armed with skeleton keys and all the paraphernalia of their trade. Scouts are sent out on the adjacent streets to watch for and give warning of the approach of any inquisitive policeman. If they are enabled to gain an entrance by means of forcing the doors, well and good, but if not they resort to the back-yard. Here they are less liable to be disturbed, and are pretty sure of accomplishing their work, by forcing the shutters, breaking windows, or something of the kind. Very frequently the smallest of their number is crowded through a fan-light or transom window, often smuggled down the coal-hole—sometimes they scale the fences and walls and get in by the second floor—but some way or another they are sure to succeed when once they have resolved upon it. Once inside, they ransack the house from top to bottom, selecting such plunder as they desire and carrying it off, often visiting the house after night till all the "swag" has been secured.

A few years ago a policeman in the vicinity of St. John's Park discovered, one night, a light in a house which he knew had been vacated by its owner for the Summer months. Summoning some assistance, the house was examined, but no way to get in was discovered; all the doors were properly locked and the windows securely fastened. The policeman was so certain, however, that something was wrong, that he took the responsibility of forcing the area door. On entering the dining-room everything was found to be in the greatest disorder. A table, loaded with dishes and fragments of a hearty meal, was standing in the middle of the room, while the floor was covered with broken trunks, clothing and a conglomerated mass of articles of all descriptions. Ascending to the parlors, a similar scene of confusion was discovered, and it was at once apparent that burglars were in the house. A search was instituted, and at last, from an upper closet, was dragged forth three boys, the oldest of whom was sixteen years of age. They were taken to the Station-house, where one of them confessed what he and his associates had been doing. He said that they had got into the house by means of forcing him through the transom, and that he had then opened the doors for the others, there being six in the gang. They had been living in that house for two weeks, during which time they had entered every house in the block, by ascending to the roof and passing to the adjoining houses and forcing open the scuttle. Several houses in the block were without occupants, and these had been robbed of everything valuable. A subsequent examination proved the truth of the boy's statement, and also the fact that the house where they were captured had been made the depository of their plunder. The boys gave the name of a well-known receiver of stolen goods as the instigator of the burglary, and as having received a large lot of the property. Two of these boys were sent to the House of Refuge, but the Police Captain interfered in favor of the youngest, obtained his release, and sent him to the country to learn a trade. Six years later he presented himself to the Captain, and expressed his thanks to him for having saved him from a life of infamy. The boy being still young, the Captain feared that he would fall among his old associates and again be led away, and advised him to return to the country until his habits were fixed; but the boy thought his principles were firm, and so remained. Six months later he was sent to the Penitentiary for a serious burglary. He had fallen among his old associates, who had held in terror over him his youthful crimes, and had driven him from the paths of honesty.

The above is cited as an illustration of the manner in which burglaries are committed in vacant houses. The same plans are adopted to-day, and the same class of boys do similar work. They are the off-spring of the street, mostly born of Irish parents, who have neither time nor inclination to educate them to honest labor. Many are the children of drunken parents, who force them into the street when very young—the boys to pilfer and rob, the girls to beg and do worse. From pilfering old "junk" and petty articles from new and old buildings, the boys soon advance to the bolder walks of burglary and street robbery. These destitute and depraved girls are not unfrequently the accomplices of the boy burglars, and, while asking for cold victuals at the back door, are carefully studying the means whereby their male associates can enter the building.

Of the older ones in this branch of the burglarious profession, many find sweethearts and mistresses in the chambermaids and nurses who serve so innocently in the home circle, and often, when Bridget says her "cousin" is in the kitchen, that worthy is arranging for a nocturnal visit to your domicil with a "single eye" to the spoons. Such instances are of frequent record at the Police Courts and Station-houses, although in most instances, where a burglar receives assistance from the inside of a building, the "job" is so nicely done as to escape detection. House-burglars are now briskly at work, and it behooves all persons interested to be particularly careful in securing their premises. In addition to taking all precautions in reference to the house you are about to vacate for a season, it would be well to bear in mind that there is now a safe place provided for the deposit of all valuables. The "Safe Deposit Company," of which we believe there are two established in this City, will store in their burglar-proof vaults, and become responsible for the safety of any articles left with them.

There are other classes of burglars who lay claim to the title of "professionals," who would scorn to be ranked among the dwelling-house robbers referred to above. These are the ones who perpetrate the heavy bank and store burglaries, where dexterity, skill and daring are required. The individuals who formerly took precedence in this high art were Englishmen; but the laurels have been stripped from their brows by the rising generation of Irish-Americans. These have displayed a great amount of skill, patience and perseverance in their nefarious business, which has often yielded them large returns. They generally work in couples, or often three or four will be associated together for months, sparing neither trouble nor expense in accomplishing their purpose. When they once make up their minds to do a certain job they will watch their opportunity, study the place and the people and not only make their arrangements to get the "swag" but to dispose of it to the best advantage. In cases of bank burglaries, the operators have been known to spend months in forming the acquaintance of employes in the bank, and fitting keys to doors, safes, &c. On one occasion they rented an adjoining building at a heavy expense, put on an appearance of a business firm, and eventually cut through the intervening walls, blew open the safe with gunpowder and disappeared before daylight with their booty and the goods they had displayed for sale. These men have their special receivers in the persons of brokers and dealers in exchange who are ready to buy any securities offered, and the greater the suspicion attaching to them the greater their profit. Some of these burglars have acquired such a reputation for expertness that they are often sent for from long distances by their associates to put the finishing stroke to the business in hand. Receivers of stolen goods often do all the preliminary work, leaving to the professional burglar nothing but the final night's work to do. This is convenient for him, for the receiver at once takes all the proceeds off his hands, pays him his price, and he is free to seek other scenes at once.

Burglars always have their mistresses, many of whom are of great assistance to them in the prosecution of their schemes, not only in obtaining facilities for entering the premises to be robbed, but in disposing of the plunder after it has been obtained. These women are often pickpockets or shoplifters themselves, but more frequently the deceived victim of the burglar himself. These latter are generally true and faithful servants of their chosen one, until ill-treatment precipitates them still lower in the scale of degradation. What they then become the records of our Police Courts and those of Blackwell's Island will show. The burglar is well calculated to impose upon ignorant and unsuspecting girls of the serving class. He generally dresses well, is young, good looking, has plenty of time, is versed in the ways of the world, and altogether calculated to make an impression upon the susceptible hearts of young chambermaids and working girls. They have their regular haunts, and when one is wanted the Police know where to look for him. Some of the liquor saloons, where a recently acquired license is conspicuously displayed, depend almost entirely for their support upon rascals of this sort. There are also many dancing saloons which are much patronized by this fraternity, where they assemble with their sweethearts and pass a festive evening in terpsichorean indulgences. It is at these places where they not unfrequently encounter the innocent, but festively inclined, serving girl who is destined to become their victim. Could the history of some of these "respectable" dancing saloons be written, it would furnish a most atrocious page in the history of New-York degradation.

Burglars are found to associate but little with other depredators, and scarcely mingle with any but the particular class to which they belong. A bank burglar would scorn to be found in company with the house burglars we have described, or with a pickpocket, and the house burglar devotes his attention to his peculiar line of business, without intruding upon that of his felonious neighbor. Two-thirds of them are of Irish parentage, as indeed are nearly all our professional law-breakers. There are a few true-blue Yankees among them, and they are found to be the most skillful of all. An American, however, generally considers that he was born for better things than house-breaking, and when he does take to evil ways, devotes his attention to Wall-street speculations, forgery, swindling, counterfeiting, &c. All burglars have their *alias* and "pet names," by which they are known in the profession. There is "Lucky Jimmy" and "Lawless Patsey," "Slippery Johnny" and "Mike the Buster," and other equally elegant and classic titles.

The burglars of New-York are as well known to the Detectives of the Metropolitan Police force as are their own wives and children. The question is often asked, and was repeated editorially in a leading daily journal but a few days since, "if the police know these persons so well why don't they arrest them and so prevent the perpetration of crime?" The answer is, that it is an easy matter to become morally certain of the guilt of an individual without being able to prove him so to the satisfaction of the law. They know these men to be burglars, and the men themselves do not deny it, but how are they to prove this unless some person who has been robbed by them comes forward and identifies the particular individual who robbed him? While many burglars are brought to condign punishment every year, there are too many who escape in consequence of the care taken by our laws to shield all citizens from arrest without sufficient proof to insure conviction.

Central Park.

Yesterday being one of the finest days with which we have been favored this fickle Summer, the Park was thronged with visitors from early morning. Perhaps never in its history were its charms seen to fuller advantage than yesterday, nor had it before as many visitors—of that class who ought to be able, from the superior advantages of education and refining circumstances afforded them—to enjoy, in the fullest, the picturesque beauties of the City paradise. No descriptive effort could, within a page, tell half its beauties. There are nooks and corners, and bits of water, and ivied bridges, and beds of flowers, and a hundred like points of admirations where the word-painter might find his labor of an hour yet rise unsatisfied with his ill-told tale. Then there is that inexhaustible source for happy hits—the Drive—where the real ore, and the plated goods, and the pinchback—the aristocracy of merit and the aristocracy of money, and the shodocracy of Luck—exhibits themselves over horseflesh or behind it to the other coracy who sit in the shadow of their lesser merit, or luck, or money, and of the trees, and enjoy the show. This is an ever-fruitful source; but who could do more than give one picture in a paragraph, of the tens of thousands that flit by.

Then again, there is the Promenade, where people talk and say witty things loud enough and good enough for even reportorial ears, but where is the space for jokes now with war inevitable to absorb the columns? Why, there will barely be a chance for the insertion of one's own jokes now. But the music, a word must be said for the music. It was everything that it ever was before, and if it were possible it was something more. DODWORTH did it well, aided and abetted by the gentlemen with the dome-crowned craniums, and this is what they did, and everybody who came within reach of it was happy, and after it was over they went home in the same state, wherein it is fervently hoped they may remain for at least seven days more.

PART FIRST.

1. March—Fur Konig und Vaterland .... Nurath
2. Overture to Allessandro Stradella .... Flotow
3. Waltz—Invitation a la Dance .... Von Weber
4. Quickstep and Chorus from Die Weibertreue .... Gustav Schmidt

PART SECOND.

5. Quickstep—Flung to the Winds ...... H. B. Dodworth
6. Overture to the Merry Wives of Windsor ...... Nicolai
7. The Berliner Polka .... Michaelis
8. Grand selection from Surline .... W. V. Wallace

PART THIRD.

9. Quadrille New Melodiene .... Strauss
10. Part Song—Vale of Rest .... Mendelssohn
11. Kate Kearny Waltzes .... Coote
12. Burlesque Galop .... Cassidy

The Liquor Business.

The order under which the Police were to have closed all unlicensed bars was rescinded yesterday, but is to be revived and enforced on Wednesday next. On that day the Police will make a new inspection and census of the City, and transmit returns thereof to the Commissioners at the Central Office.

At the close, yesterday, Treasurer MANIERRE had received $967,000 from licenses.

Mr. ACTON'S office was closed, he having gone to his country seat at Saybrook, Conn., and many dealers who wished to make appeal from Police Captains directly to him were therefore disappointed.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Ville de Paris for Brest and Havre.—Gen. A. Dwryee, Miss Dwryee, New-York; Mr. E. Lucca, Consul of Italy, Mrs. Lucca, child and servant, Lieut. Seguin, Imperial Navy, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. J. F. Penniman, New-York, Mr. Jas. F. Gallatin, Mr. Albert Gallatin, Master Albert H. Gallatin, Mr. James Gallatin, Mrs. Gallatin and servant, Judge U. R. Smith, Judge S. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Miss Barnard, New-York, Mr. Jas. A. Voison, Mr. J. A. Voison, Jr., New-York, Mr. L. Marcotte, Mrs. Marcotte, two children and servant, Mr. Charles Butler, Miss Emily O. Butler, Miss Annie Butler, Miss Julia Wheeler, Miss Emily O. Wheeler, Prof. Henry B. Smith, Mrs. Smith, New-York, Dr. J. M. Schley and two children, Miss Bancroft, Miss Annie Lamar, Miss Jennie Lamar, New-Orleans, Mrs. Healy, Miss Mary Healy, Miss Edith Healy, Miss Maria Healy, Miss Emily Healy, Miss Catharine Healy, Master G. L. Healy, Mrs. D. M. Hildreth, New-York, Miss Helen Wheeler, Baltimore, Mrs. Nathele Tilman, Miss Cora Leeds Keane, New-York, Mrs. C. W. Russell, Mrs. A. M. Rockwell, Mrs. Galoupeau, Miss J. A. Patton, F. Allen, New-York, Gustave Miltenberger, Mrs. Miltenberger and child, Wm. Miltenberger, Ada Miltenberger, Miss Nott and friend, New-Orleans; Henry A. Boorean, G. D. Bayaud, Dr. Marcelin, G. W. Isaaks, Mrs. J. D. Bird and child, Miss Bold, Mrs. Kahn, Mrs. Schwartz and child, New-York; Thos. Holland, Mrs. Holland, Hartford, Conn.; Bernadin Millan, Mrs. Millan, Mr. Lecour, New-Orleans; L. Panton de Arce, New-York; Augustine Droubet, Bergendy Lapice, Mrs. Lapice, 2 children and servant, New-Orleans; G. H. Owens, N. Perelli, Philadelphia; Peter Gruscio, Mr. Schultz, New-York; A. Roland, Paris; H. Woodlief, Mrs. Woodlief, 3 children and servant, New-York; J. Metzger, Mrs. Metzger and 3 children, Mrs. L. Pinchon, Miss Pinchon, New-York; Martin Aylien and servant, New-York; Mr. Leblanc, 2 daughters and servant, Savannah; P. B. O'Brien, New-York; H. Morville, Mrs. Morville, Montreal; Mr. Pianas, Ernest Twipin, New-Orleans; L. de Brochelon, New-York; Mr. Champonnier, Mrs. Chatrix, New-Orleans; F. S. Leopold, Mrs. Leopold, 3 children and servant, Chicago; Mr. Bustamente, Havana; Mr. Del Valle, Mr. Rafael de Varona, Mrs. D. Varona, Mr. Del Valle, Francisco Caliga, Havana; Mr. A. Voisin, Mrs. Voisin, New-Orleans; Mr. A. Kramer, Mrs. Kramer, A. Conrad, A. Schwabacker, Humbert & Son, Eugene Laurent, C. Sault, F. Bernard, Bernard Siemmer, L. Oppenheim, Mrs. Oppenheim, Lieut. Marechal, Mexican Army, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Dore, New-York; Mr. P. A. Delpit, Mr. A. Delpit, Mrs. Delpit, Mr. Bailly Blanchard and son, M. J. Twicote, Mr. F. G. Baviere, Mr. and Mrs. Gouchy, Miss Gouchy, Miss Mary Dore, G. Lavie, A. Jacquet, A. Grimes, New-Orleans; J. Lopez, Mrs. Lopez, Miss Lopez, A. de Bauduy, Mrs. de Bauduy, child and nurse, M. Lucas, Mrs. Lucas, Havana; Mrs. Perigold and 4 children, Mrs. Windser and 2 servants, Mr. Moras Courex, Port au Prince; Mr. and Mrs. E. de Viest, San Francisco; F. B. Mathey, Mobile, Mr. A. Michaut, Paris; Dr. Mickey, Dr. Wesillot, M. Dagnino, Miss Dagnino, Mrs. Angela Dagnino, Miss Theresa Dagnino, [illegible], Venezuela; F. V. Mathey and two children, [illegible], Mobile; Mrs. Pauline Mary and 2 children, [illegible]; Mrs. Pierre Roy, Miss Roy, New-Orleans; [illegible] Richardson, New-York; Mrs. Pensmilier and child, New-Haven; P. Charlette, New-York; Mrs. Journe and 3 children, San Francisco; Mrs. Pardo, New-York; Eugene [illegible], Mrs. Reed, Miss Reed, Louisville, Ky.; Miss [illegible], Mr. Grollier, Mrs. A. W. Wardle, [illegible] Mrs. Adam and 3 children, Mrs. Fritz, [illegible] A. Odenstein, New-York; Arthur [illegible], [illegible] Verdiere, [illegible] Garrihan, Mrs. Frederic, New-Orleans; Mrs. C. Dasconport, New-York; C. Charbonnier, Port au Prince; Mr. E. Manz and child, New-York; A. Walk, F. W. Pasquelet, L. Ranson, New-Orleans; Rafael Henriquez, F. Poettier, Havana; B. Brochet, Mobile; Jos. Wolf, E. Davies, New-Orleans; Jacques Holtzman, Louis Heintz, Chicago; Dr. Ramon Rojas, Venezuela; J. M. Journe, San Francisco; Louis Saalfield, New-York; Mr. Steers, Mexico; Leon Irnahorn, Germany; Y. Handl, Crazin Ereka, Bernardo Errekein, Italy; C. N. Gunther, New-York; J. Metivier, Mrs. Metivier and child, L. P. Dorteux, Charles Broel, Mrs. Broel, Miss Eugenie Broel, Miss Mary Broel, Edward Broel and infant, Capt. Broja, V. de Larala, M. de Larala, L. Gunalons, C. Francois de Gratnville, France; Fredk. Thiebault, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Selin and 2 children, C. Jamme, Cander Vits and 2 children, E. Burgin, Mrs. Calice, Phillippe Muret, France; Theodore Bumiller, Cincinnati, Joseph Jean, S. R. Polavare, Charles Bouche, Mr. Bouche, Charles, Theodore Thomas, New-York. Total, 233.

JUNE 16.—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool.*—Miss Hammsburg, Miss Ellen Cox, Mrs. Singleton and child, Miss Mathews, Mrs. Farley, Rev. Mr. Brodie, wife and child, Rev. Mr. Woburg, wife and neice, John C. Bethune, Thomas Bethune, William L. Anderson, Charles Green, Joseph Vesser, John Beevers, John W. Bligh, wife and child, H. S. Geary, D. McGregor and wife, Rev. Wm. B. Corbyn, John Treanor, Mr. J. Kubihabek, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Woodside, of Toronto; L. W. Langdon, John Hannah, S. S. Mathews, J. W. Webber, Mr. Bradbury and wife, Rev. Mr. Edwards and wife, W. P. Howard and wife, Richard Torpin, of Philadelphia; John A. Wood, Wm. Browne, Miss McMillan, Miss McGregor, M. May, Henry Davidson, Samuel Hague and wife, Walter Baker, J. Turner, Mr. Potter, E. A. J. Bethel, Henry Taylor, J. Soutrenon, R. M. Ekes, Mr. Colske, Mr. Calhoun, Thomas G. Newman, wife and three children, D. S. Paige, J. J. Conchman, Capt. Hansen, Thomas Dewsbury, wife and child, H. Hetnuch and wife, Thomas Moran, wife and child, Mr. Holston, Mr. Berea, two children and nurse, S. G. Douglass, son and daughter, Charles Wheatleigh and wife, Mrs. F. H. Graham, Miss B. Milford, Miss R. M. Harris, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. Comstock, James Bishop, Henry Collins, L. Garrabrant, E. Grau, E. Oliver, Mr. Bramhall, J. Glover, B. King, L. McMichael, J. Litman, B. Lane, S. Rose, Dr. Osborn, R. W. Hunt, Isaac Wolf, W. T. Holland, Mr. Williams, J. H. Sanderson, J. W. Alexander, J. Bigler, N. Usher, P. G. Cochrane, Capt. E. Pichett, John Ellsworth, Mrs. F. Little and child, Frank Manderville, Lewis Rosenberg, C. DeMothe, Oscar Olson, N. Wickward, Henry Alden, Mrs. Hatfield and daughter, Mrs. Frost, C. B. Buckingham, Augustus Billand, F. B. Murphy, W. Denning, wife and child, Patrick McElliott, Isidor Levy, L. Pratt, N. W. Tobias, Mrs. Cardelli, Oscar Hitchcock, W. Penn, Mrs. Susan O'Fleary, Henry Smith, A. R. Ferguson and wife, R. Smith, T. E. Weeks.

In steamship Morning Star for New-Orleans.—William David Adams, Alexander Johnson, Boston; John H. Veers, Mr. Manasses and wife, Samuel Manasses, Isaac Bair, Miss Amanda Prall, Miss Emma J. Dellner, Henry Pierson, St. Louis; Wm. Armstrong, Syracuse; John Perkins, Robert Keith, Mobile; John Braydon and wife, W. Webber, Mindhert Fonlay, of Holland; Wm. Bray, Edward Goodbody, E. Seccal, of France; Louis Lotner of France; H. Dieme and wife, Goodrich Sigert, E. Kohin, Robert Dixon, of Troy; Charles Hoher, W. P. Warren and wife, Grant P. Thompkins, of Mississippi; Walter R. Henry and 2 children, D. C. Handy, Mrs. Rev. Guthein and son, of Mobile.

In steamship Geo. Washington, for New-Orleans.—James B. Thumbest, We Bernard Wasservogel, N. Norhoad, lady, two children and nurse; Mr. A. A. R. Dimon, James G. Foote, Lewis Stearns, Thomas Grover, Charles McLain, Mrs. Charles P. Bacaman, Geo. Wilkinson, Rev. D. G. Griere, wife and two children; Mrs. M. W. Thompson, M. P. Buffune, Mr. Edward Livermore, Miss H. McDowell, Mr. A. K. Durand, Miss M. E. Underhill, Jacob E. Malcomson, Mr. James A. Smith, A. P. Curtis, Mrs. John D. Cook, P. F. Wilcox, Miss Ada Holmes, W. P. Fay, August Semrod and servant, F. Keller, F. A. Allan, E. Miller, Miss Lottie S. Miller, E. Underwood, wife and two children, and others.

In steamship Tybee for Savannah.—Mr. S. T. Tibbets, J. Barker, T. Floyd, B. Lynch, H. Kisby, Mr. and Mrs. McRuen, Mrs. L. Slater, Miss C. Win, G. Herz, D. L. Beanming, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hopkins, Mrs. Silvey and child, Miss Mary Gowdy, Miss Ibella Gowdy, H. C. Baldwin, G. L. Getchell, N. N. Groot, Capt. E. Dove and lady, W. H. Frazer, and 15 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 16.—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool.*—Dr. P. N. Burke, wife, child and nurse, J. W. Hanson, wife, 2 children and nurse, Wm. Arnot and wife, Chas. Hodgson and wife, Mr. Stevens, wife and child, Geo. Waite and wife, J. Moss and wife, Mr. Kennedy and wife, Mr. Murphie and 2 children, Mr. and Miss Thorp, Mrs. G. Wadsworth, Mrs. E. Stafford, Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. L. Honocks, Mrs. S. S. Barlow, Miss Swainson, Miss H. Hatz, Miss Ann Wheeler, Miss McDermitt, Miss Mary Lander, Miss Julia Leather, J. Samuelson, W. Stokes, O. H. Brake, James Johnson, wife and 2 children, F. Kingston, Mr. Barry, W. Watson, W. Burrows, R. P. Whittington, J. M. Kirk, Capt. Faulkner, R. A. Tittle, L. C. Wright, H. Wright, Mr. Van Horn, Mr. Folkes, J. M. Barton, M. Fischer, M. Engel, M. Pehlman, W. McMahon, J. Pender, Thos. Hughes, P. Purcell, Alex. Gordon, Jno. Sturgess, H. Dowsman, Thos. Hillham, A. L. Parsons, J. Golsberg, C. Hall, S. Roberts.

JUNE 16.—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg.*—Mrs. Stuber and two children, Elise Frahl, R. Mahr, H. Thomas, H. Pfeil, F. Dunker, M. Hatt, H. Bauer, H. Leus, C. Lund, A. Walker, Elice Friedrichsen, E. Sieger, C. Knaup, A. Klippe, G. Schneider, A. Zinche, C. Fogt, E. Burchholz, S. Pollock, C. Walte and daughter, H. Gunther and wife, L. Heck, Minna Cohn, Dora and Jenny Packscher, Rosa Reich, S. Stahl, D. Rosenthal, Caroline Cohen, F. Boeckel, H. Chausson, C. and Marie Listen, Barbara and Anna Buhl, Cath. Best, R. Gleelich, M. Scher, Mary Leny, Julius Finder, H. Rugler, L. Levy, N. Smith, F. Cepirle, C. F. A. Franche, L. Glanz, S. Meisel and wife, M. Rosenberg and daughter, M. Tombert, William Weiss, M. Addenshe, V. Claussen, S. Strausser, H. Wagner, wife and two children; P. Heinrich, wife and three children; N. Pichel, F. Benang, E. Milberg, W. Williams, and others in the steerage.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—Geo. Jacobshagen, Z. J. Curtin, Miss A. B. Newis, Mrs. C. Henderson, Mrs. E. A. Henry, Miss F. Hosmer, Miss S. Todd and sister, W. P. Todd, Mrs. C. Hynus, Miss S. Hynus, two Masters Hynus, Mrs. Stoddard, Mrs. Penfield, R. Jackson and wife, A. Blois, E. Bajer, Mrs. B. Dunn, Miss H. T. Dunn, A. Chapins and wife, Mrs. F. S. Gibbs, 3 children and 3 nurses, Wm. Wright and wife, C. N. Norton and wife, Mrs. Anje, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Stepnaus and 2 children, Felix Rogers, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. J. W. Beebe and daughter, P. J. Maloney, J. D. Hendricks, W. F. Mason, Th. Searing, Wm. P. Cromwell, Mrs. Whitton, Mrs. A. W. Cooper, Miss M. Cooper, Mrs. A. Rhodes, Miss E. Alston, Rev. J. W. Beckwith, J. M. Denman, T. Kennedy, wife and 3 children, G. B. Coleman, H. Baur, F. A. Peterson, wife, 2 children and servant, R. P. Egan, J. Enis, G. P. Vernald, A. Xegins, Mrs. E. W. Huntington, 2 children and servant, Mr. Lequede, wife and 2 Misses Lequede, J. N. Jackson, wife, child and servant, I. B. Robinson, Mr. Robinson, W. Fillman, wife and 2 children, Miss A. A. Helen, Mrs. E. L. Tracy and 2 servants, Mrs. Lacquet and child, Miss Valony, Geo. Hillman, W. H. Pinson.

Per Steamship Palmyra, from New Orleans.—J. N. Clifford and wife, Mrs. Wilson and boy, Mrs. Feenou, Miss K. Ellison, Miss K. Maillin, Mrs. D. H. Esworth, Mrs. W. H. West, Col. Blanchard, E. Gleason, L. Randall, N. Bailey, Mr. Collins, John Ritters, John Davidson, J. Muller, F. Mirene, S. Dockhart, Capt. Washburne, J. King, Mr. McCormick, M. Sullivan, A. Taff, F. Sear, Son, H. J. Mark, T. G. Paine, L. R. Lemon, Mrs. Gerrick, Mrs. S. B. Hill, Capt. Wallace, E. R. Billington, E. Smith, J. F. Brown, J. Keyser, G. J. Breting, C. Yatlan, Jno. Centwell, E. Sullivan, Peter Dyer, G. W. Morton, C. E. Peurry, Wm. Brien, D. M. Newell, H. B. Corning, M. Dunleavy, J. Morris, Mr. Thompson, John Heppenstein.

In steamship Ellen, from Newbern.—R. Kimble, Lewis Gold, Mr. Dodd, J. P. Hamlin, J. B. Hill and lady, Mr. Hand and lady, Miss Hammond, C. A. Aguell, M. Collins, Mr. Prentiss, C. Lowe, J. J. Alby, R. Rossiter, J. S. Develin, Mr. Mitchell and son, E. L. Parker, Thomas Boulton, C. L. Haskins, J. J. McLane, E. M. Dimon, J. Forky, Henry Graham, and 4 in the steerage.

In Steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—G. Taylor Jenkins, H. M. Stoddard, J. J. Stoddard, R. Perry, R. Thomas, M. H. Leassett, A. Engell, W. C. Crawford, E. F. Lorell, M. Carson, M. Cohen, Dr. J. W. Digby, Mrs. D. Wadley and child, Mrs. Hussey, W. R. Ganard, N. B. Savage, W. H. Edwards, R. J. Berill, G. Lee, C. Gess, T. Norbury, C. R. Aiken, Miss M. T. Shelden, Mrs. Reyne, and two children, Chas. J. Taylor and lady, Eaj. O. Ballard, A. W. Ballard, J. A. Merrill, E. W. L. Niff, E. D. Smyth, E. H. Kinlin, C. Madson, Charles E. Robinson, Mrs. Dr. Panamon and daughter, Edward Padelford, lady, child and son, N. P. Cornell, Dr. Black and lady, M. D. O'Connor and lady, S. Engli, P. Rosenheim, W. L. Stark, wife and daughter, E. M. Blun, and 22 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets.... 11 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 11 | Gov. Island. 12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Celia, (Br.,) Gleadell, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Gulf City, Stewart, Mobile, Smith & Dunning; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Denmark, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, E. Cunard; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Morning Star, Nelson, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; E. B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Gen. Sedgwick, Whitlhurst, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Tybee, Crowell, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; C. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., C. Goodspeed; Washington, Chichester, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Whirlwind, Fargo, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, C. H. Pierson; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships F. B. Gabian, (Brem.,) Aricans, Etc, C. Luling & Co.; Corsica, Havener, Liverpool, via St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess; Gem of the Ocean, Pritchard, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks Queen of the South, (Br.,) Crosbie, Dublin, Sloman & Edye; Gustave, (Brem.,) Callin, Philadelphia, L. Huffer & Co.; Presto, Scott, Quebec, Boyd & Hincken; Lucy Francis, Allen, Sagua, H. R. David; Nellie Fenwick, (Br.,) Thurston, Rio Janeiro, Pendegast Bros.

Brigs M. C. Marriner, Marriner, Baltimore, B. J. Wenberg; Pelayo, (Span.,) Garriga, Barcelona, Pesant Bros.; A P I, (Br.,) Landry, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Allandale, (Br.,) Marsh, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; C. E. Reynolds, (Br.,) Dick, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Water Lily, (Br.,) Farnsworth, St. John, N. B., C. C. Duncan; Neponset, Tracy, Georgetown, D. C., Miller & Houghton.

Schooners J. F. Carver, Rummill, Salem, Miller & Houghton; Enterprise, (Br.,) Gould, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Brothers, (Br.,) Watson, Abacoa, J. Douglas; A. E. Barnes, Farren, Baracoa, J. T. Pearsall; Gen. Burnside, Frellick, Boston; Sarah Elizabeth, Reeve, New-Haven, L. D. Stannard; Barbara, (Br.,) Doubney, Glace Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; W. H. Thorndike, Jamieson, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; Wild Horse, (Br.,) McComber, Bridgeport, J. F. Whitney & Co.; J. P. Collins, Dayton, Bridgeport, J. N. Briggs & Co.; J. M. Baylis, Tillotson, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Crusader, Raynor, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; W. D. Mangum, Cummings, Taunton, G. N. Stranahan; Settagrove, Bryant, Gloucester, J. A. Seaman; Mary Townsend, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; J. Whitehouse, Jones, Cow Bay, H. W. Lead & Co.; Wings of the Morning, McFarland, Elizabethport, H. W. Lead & Co.; Belinda W., (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, R. E. Hutchinson.

Arrived.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed. 15th inst., 6:30 P. M., passed a brig, bound N., showing a red, white and blue signal, red diamond in blue, blue diamond in white, and white diamond in red.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg June 3, with mdse. and 770 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had fine weather during passage.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool June 6, via Queenstown 7th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 708 passengers to John G. Dale. June 14, 6 A. M., passed steamship Edinburgh, and a bark-rigged steamer, bound east.

Steamship Palmyra, Hoyt, New-Orleans June 6, via Savannah June 13, with mdse. and passengers to Verhon H. Brown & Co. Put into Savannah for coal and water; 20 miles south of Absecom, passed brig Suwanee, strg. N.; red signal with S. & Co. in the centre.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. June 15, at 8 P. M., 25 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans 10th inst., at 6:25 A. M., and S. W. Pass at 3:25 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Thames, Swift, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, with mdse. to W. T. Remsen.

Steamship Empire, Dobbins, Wilmington, N. C., 7 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hane.

Steamship Hunter, Rodgers, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with cotton and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Ship Mary O'Brien, (of Thomaston,) Vesper, Callao Feb. 22, with guano to Snow Burgess. Passed Cape Horn April 6, crossed the equator May 17.

Ship Constellation, Hozie, Liverpool May 21, with mdse. to Charles Carow. No date, lat. 39 43, lon. 59 18, passed a 4-masted steamer, bound E.

Ship Energie, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bremen 27 ds., with mdse. and 280 passengers to Kremelbergh & Co. Had 2 births on the passage.

Ship Webster, Norris, Liverpool 25 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Duisburg, (Pruss.,) Holager, Rotterdam 25 ds., with mdse. and 270 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Had 7 deaths on the passage.

Bark Holland, (of Turks Island,) Perkins, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Jonathan Thompson.

Bark Emma & Carl, (Pruss.,) Voss, Glasgow 31 ds., with iron to E. J. H. Trask.

Bark Arab, (Pruss.,) Brahn, Iquique 102 ds., with saltpetre to Chas. Luling & Co.

Brig Unicorn, (Br.,) Lake, Glace Bay, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Emily, Kelly, Mobile 17 ds., with cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. W. D. Manee, Weaver, Cedar Keys, Fla., 24 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Applehoff, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Nictous, ——, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Boult, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Virginia.

Schr. Magellan, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Catharine, Bremer, Virginia.

Schr. Cornelia, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. D. R. Hull, Drisco, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S., weather clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Hermann, Hibernia, Allemannia, Corsica, Ville de Paris, Etna, Denmark, Celia, Quaker City, C. W. Lord, Emily B. Souder, George Washington, Morning Star, San Salvador, Tybee, Niagara, Hatteras.

By Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, June 16—The brig Winfield Loring cleared from Savannah for Liverpool on Friday, with cotton and lumber.

BOSTON, June 16—Arr. steamers Metis, from New-York; Mary Sanford, do.; brig Abbot Lawrence, from Gonaives.

CHARLESTON, June 15—Arr. bark Rockwood, from Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Dunn—bark, bound E., no date, lat. 44 54, lon. 36 W.

Constellation—ship, bound W., was passed, June 3, lat. 43 46, lon. 42 06.

Enterprise—brig, for Cork, no date, lat. 43 31, lon. 41 02.

Fearnot—ship, from Liverpool for Melbourne, April 13, lat. 26 30, lon. 28 42 W.

Ocean Belle—schr., was seen, June 11, lat. 38 17, lon. 74 38.

Royal Standard—steamship, hence for Liverpool, June 2, lat. 48 51, lon. 41 42.

San Francisco—Fr. bark, from Montevideo for Antwerp, May 1, lat. 24 30 S.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., June 2, bark Edward Hill, for Como same day, to load for New-York.

[LATEST PER CITY OF PARIS.]

Arr. from New-York, Pactolus, at Melbourne; J. Miller, at Caen; Cumberland and Frank, at Antwerp; Casilda, off Beachy Head; Rhine and Tuscan, at Deal.

Arr. from Mobile, Imperatrice Catherine, at Havre.

Arr. from Boston, John Gilpin, at Table Bay; America, at Algoa Bay.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Elvira Owen, at Antwerp; Magician, at Flushing.

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AND

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 385, June 16, 1866.

69, 26, 8, 3, 51, 46, 36, 35, 43, 33, 30, 40, 11.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 386, June 16, 1866.

39, 41, 11, 26, 61, 27, 60, 57, 7, 74, 50, 17, 33.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 285, June 16, 1866.

19, 76, 9, 69, 78, 70, 71, 14, 39, 8, 43, 46, 38.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 286, June 16, 1866.

43, 49, 16, 33, 56, 3, 5, 62, 23, 44, 42, 27, 13.

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